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VOLUME 2 OF A 4-VOLUME WORK ON BEGINNING INDONESIAN CONTAINS LESSONS 7-12 OF A TOTAL OF 24. THESE SIX LESSONS PROVIDE DRILLS IN BASIC INDONESIAN SENTENCE PATTERNS INVOLVING THE USE OF DIFFICULT VERBS, THE ACTIVE VOICE, INVERTED NARRATIVE CLAUSES, INTERROGATIVE WORDS, AND COUNTING METHODS. RELATED REPORTS ARE ED 010 456 THROUGH ED 010 459. (GD)

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BEGINNING INDONESIAN, VOLUME 2.

Lessons 1 - 24

Isidore Dyen

Volume II

Lesson 7

7a.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
jang	that, which
tjari'	look for, seek
1. apa| jang sodara tjari'?	1. What are you looking for?
beli	buy it
2. apa| sodara maw beli?	2. What do you want to buy?
ataw	or
3. mèdja/ ataw kursi?	3. A table or a chair?
4. mèdja| jang saja tjari'.	4. What I am looking for is a table.
mentjari'	look for, seek
besar	big, large
5. saja mentjari'/ mèdja jang besar.	5. I am looking for a large table.
kursikursi	chairs
6. saja maw membeli kursikursi djuga'|	6. I would like to buy some chairs too,
7. kalaw ada jang bagus.	7. if there are some nice ones.
8. kursi ini/ kurang bagus.	8. This chair isn't quite nice enough.
ketjil	small
9. kursi ini/ ketjil.	9, 9a. These chairs are small.
9a. kursikursi ini/ ketjil.	
ketjilketjil	small (plural)
10. kursi ini/ ketjilketjil.	10, 10a. These chairs are small.
10a. kursikursi ini/ ketjilketjil.	

sekali	very
11. kursi ini/ ketjil sekali.	11. This chair is very small.
terlalu	too
12. mèdja itu/ terlalu besar.	12. That table is too big.
tidaq-berapa	not very
13. mèdja ini/ tidaq-berapa besar.	13. This table isn't very big.
barangkali	perhaps
14. barangkali baiq.	14. Perhaps it will do (lit. be good).
hanja or tjuma	only
15. harganja/ hanja tigaribu rupiah.	15. Its price is only three thousand rupiahs.
16. o kalaw begitu/ mèdja itu| jang saja akan beli.	16. Oh, in that case it's that table that I'll buy.

Additional Verbs

ulang	repeat, repeat it
mengulang	repeat
katakan	say, say it
mengatakan	say
tundjuqkan	show, show it, point to, point to it
menundjuqkan	show, point to
beri	give, give it
memberi	give
tjoba'	try, try it

mentjoba'	try
tolong	help, help it
menolong	help

7a.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The letter y stands for the same sound as the letter j. The letter y has been used wherever i is written in the standard orthography and the sound at that point is that of j. For example we have written setasyon where the standard orthography has setasion.

The sequence èy (?nearly) always corresponds to the sequence ai in the standard orthography: thus sampèy for sampai. Many speakers from Sumatra pronounce what we would write as ay: thus sampay. However the pronunciation èy seems to be spreading.

Below is given our way of writing words with y paired with their form in the standard orthography:

setasyon	'station	setasion
bagèymana	'how'	bagaimana
sampèy	'arrive, until'	sampai
sungèy	'river'	sungai

7a.3. Notes

Note 7a.3.1. jang.

The particle jang 'the one that, that' joins with other words to form a JANG-PHRASE. A jang-phrase is in many respects like a noun.

The sentence apa| jang sodara tjari'? 'What are you looking for?' (7a.1.1.) consists of a predicate apa and a following subject jang sodara tjari'?. The subject is a jang-phrase which consists of jang and sodara tjari'?. The jang-phrase has the same function as barang itu 'that object' in the sentence apa| barang itu? 'What is that thing?' Like a noun the jang-phrase can be followed by a demonstrative: apa| jang sodara tjari' itu? 'What's that you are looking for?'

A jang-phrase not only acts as subject, but also as a following modifier. In the sentence saja mentjari' mèdja jang besar. 'I am looking for a big table.' (7a.1.5), the jang-phrase jang besar modifies the word mèdja 'table'. The phrase mèdja jang besar literally means 'table that is big'. In such phrases jang is often omitted, so that one can also say mèdja besar 'a big table'. Thus one can also say:

saja mentjari' mèdja besar. 'I am looking for a big table.' (for 7a.1.5)

as one in which jang has been omitted.

Similarly, the jang of a jang-phrase that is a subject can sometimes be omitted if the jang-phrase follows the predicate. This is very common if the predicate is a question-word. Thus there are the following pairs of sentences:

apa| jang sodara tjari'? (7a.1.1) or
apa| sodara tjari'? 'What are you looking for?'

apa| sodara maw beli? (7a.1.2) or
apa| jang sodara maw beli? 'What do you want to buy?'

The jang of a subject jang-phrase is also often omitted after a preceding predicate that is not a question word. Thus there are the following pairs of sentences:

mèdja| jang saja tjari'. (7a.1.4) or

mèdja| saja tjari'. 'I am looking for a table (lit. it's a table [that] I'm looking for).'

mèdja itu| jang saja akan beli. (cf. 7a.1.16) or

mèdja itu| saja akan beli. 'I'm going to buy that table (lit. it's that table [that] I'm going to buy).'

Note 7a.3.2. Adjunct.

In the sentence:

saja mentjari' mèdja jang besar. 'I am looking for a large table.'

the phrase mèdja jang besar is called the ADJUNCT of the verb mentjari'. We can see that this phrase is a longer variety of a phrase which consists of a single word mèdja. Thus there is a sentence:

saja mentjari' mèdja. 'I am looking for a table.'

The word mèdja is here the adjunct of the verb mentjari'. An active verb often has with it an adjunct which means the GOAL (or OBJECT) of the verb. That is, we can look on 'table' as the goal of the act of 'looking for'.

Note 7a.3.3. Transitive verbs and the meNG-prefix.

Some verbs have appeared in systematic pairs: tjari', mentjari' 'look for', beli, membeli 'buy', etc. Verbs that appear in such pairs are called TRANSITIVE VERBS.

A transitive verb has a number of different FORMS. The longer one of the pairs of forms above has a prefix which we will call the meNG-prefix. The reason for giving it this name will appear as we go on. Pronounce the first part of the name as though it were written meng-.

In careful, and so also in formal Indonesian the active of the verb meaning 'to look for' is mentjari'. For many speakers, perhaps most speakers, the active of this verb in ordinary informal conversation is tjari'; such speakers will however write mentjari' and use it in their formal speech. It is for this reason that there are two ways of saying 'I am looking for a large table':

saja mentjari' mèdja jang besar. (careful, formal)

saja tjari' mèdja jang besar. (informal)

For convenience we will call the active with meNG-prefix the LONG ACTIVE and the active without the prefix the SHORT ACTIVE.

The active of a verb specifies that its subject is the one who acts (acted, will act) or does (did, will do) the action specified by the verb. The subject of an active verb is the ACTOR. Thus in saja mentjari' mèdja. 'I am looking for a table.' the word saja is the subject. Since it is the subject of an active (mentjari'), saja is the actor.

An active verb with the meng-prefix has the peculiar property that it CANNOT REFER TO A PRECEDING GOAL. In the sentence apa| jang sodara tjari'? the word jang (which refers to apa 'what') is the goal of 'looking for'; the sentence is literally 'What is the one you are looking for? The active mentjari' cannot be used instead of tjari' because jang would then be a word for the goal (or object) preceding mentjari'; this would be counter to the rule that the long active does not refer to a preceding word for its goal.

When the word for the goal precedes and the long active can not be used, the corresponding BASE is used. The base corresponding to mentjari' is tjari'. [The base is generally identical in form with the short active, but not always. The instances when the base differs from the short active will be noted as they occur. Thus except when the difference is brought to your attention, the base will be the same as the short active.] Thus in 7a.1.1. the base is used and the sentence reads as it does. For the same reason the base tjari' is used in 7a.1.4. Similarly the base beli and not the long active is used in 7a.1.2, in 7a.1.7, and in 7a.1.16.

On the other hand the long active mentjari' is used in 7a.1.5; the goal appears in the adjunct phrase mèdja jang besar which FOLLOWS mentjari'. In these circumstances tjari' is the short active and would be informal.

Similarly the long active membeli appears in:

saja maw membeli kursikursi djuga'. 'I would like to buy some chairs too.' (cf. 7a.1.6)

The goal appears in the adjunct word kursikursi and this follows the verb. In this case if beli were used instead of membeli, it would be the short active and would be informal.

The choice between long active and base appears in the following pairs of sentences. We give the sentences with the long actives first:

1a. orang itu mengulang harganja. 'That man repeated its price.'

1b. saja mengatakan kata itu. 'He said that word.'

1c. saja akan menundjuqkan hotèl. 'I am going to point to the hotel.'

1d. saja akan memberi buku ini. 'I am going to give this book.'

1e. dia akan mentjoba' hotèl itu. 'He is going to try that hotel.'

1f. saja menolong kawan saja. 'I helped my friend.'

Corresponding to the above sentences with the long active are sentences in which the base appears:

2a. apa| jang saja harus ulang? 'What should I repeat?'

2b. apa| jang sodara katakan? 'What did you say?'

2c. apa| jang sodara akan tundjuqkan? 'What are you going to point to?'

2d. apa| jang sodara akan beri? 'What are you going to give?'

2e. apa| jang dia akan tjoba'? 'What is he going to try?'

2f. siapa| jang sodara tolong? 'Whom did you help?'

Although the sentences in the first group (1a-1f) correspond to the questions in the second group (2a-2f) respectively, they are not normal replies to the questions. Idiomatic replies in Indonesian to these questions are given respectively in the following:

3a. harganja| (jang) sodara harus ulang. 'You should repeat its price (lit. It's its price that you should repeat).'

3b. kata itu| (jang) saja katakan. 'I said that word (lit. It's that word I said).'

3c. hotèl| (jang) saja akan tundjuqkan. 'I'm going to point to the hotel (lit. It's the hotel that I am going to point to).'

3d. buku ini| (jang) saja akan beri. 'I'm going to give this book (lit. It's this book that I am going to give).'

3e. hotèl itu| (jang) saja akan tjoba'. 'I'm going to try that hotel (lit. It's that hotel that I am going to try).'

3f. kawan saja| (jang) saja akan tolong. 'I'm going to help my friend (lit. It's my friend that I am going to help).'

In the same way 7a.1.4 (mèdja| jang saja tjari'. 'A table is what I am looking for.') is the idiomatic reply to 7a.1.1 (apa| jang sodara tjari'?).

As you see our usual response in English to the question in the second group does not translate the reply (in the third group) literally. It is important to learn the Indonesian response habits. The sentences of the first group are not responses to the question in the second group. Rather they are statements which initiate information. They can also be used in replying to yes-or-no questions like the following:

apa dia mengulang harganja? 'Did he repeat its price?'
ja| dia mengulang harganja. 'Yes, he repeated its price.'
tidaq| dia tidaq mengulang harganja. 'No, he did not repeat its price.'

Note 7a.3.4. Doubling of nouns: Singular and plural.

An Indonesian noun sometimes means 'one' of whatever the noun means or 'many'. Thus mèdja means either 'a table' or 'tables' and mèdja itu (or ini) means 'that (this) table' or 'those (these) tables'.

Although Indonesian nouns do not have an obligatory difference between singular and plural, they do have a plural form. Thus mèdjamèdja means 'tables'; this doubled form specifically means that there is more than one table involved. Similarly kursikursi means 'more than one chair'.

When a word consists of two parts two kinds of doubling are permitted. The whole word can be doubled:

kerèta-apikerèta-api	'trains'
rumahmakanrumahmakan	'restaurants'

or only the first part is doubled:

kerètakerèta-api	'trains'
rumahrumahmakan	'restaurants'

The choice between the single and the doubled form where the meaning is plural generally leads to no misunderstanding. The Indonesian speaker makes the choice according to whether the collection of plural objects is to be regarded as (1) constituting a more or less uniform mass or as (2) made up of a number of discrete objects. In the first case, the undoubled word is used and in the second, the double word is used. Thus kursi means 'a chair, a collection of undifferentiated chairs' and kursikursi means 'a collection of different chairs'.

Note 7a.3.5. Doubling of adjectives.

As a predicator a doubled adjective means that the subject is plural:

kursi ini/ketjilketjil. 'These chairs are small.' (7a.1.10)

The subject can also be doubled:

kursikursi ini/ketjilketjil. 'These chairs are small.' (7a.1.10a)

The difference in meaning between the single and doubled adjective varies. For some people it implies that the property referred to by the adjective is held in different degrees. For others the doubled adjective as a predicator simply specifies that the subject is plural.

The doubled adjective can also be used in a jang-phrase. For example:

saja mentjari' mèdja jang besarbesar. 'I am looking for large tables.' (cf. 7a.1.5)

7a.4. Exercises

7a.4.1. Pronunciation

setasyon	'station'
bagèymana	'how'
sampèy	'until, arrive'
sungèy	'river'

7a.4.2. Variations.

a. apa| jang sodara tjari'?

1. siapa| jang sodara tjari'?
2. apa| jang tuan beli?
3. apa mèdja itu| jang sodara maw beli?
4. buku ini| jang saja tjari'.
5. apa itu| mèdja jang sodara maw beli?

b. saja mentjari' mèdja jang besar.

1. saja akan mengulang kalimat ini.
2. dia akan membeli kursi jang ketjil.
3. kawan saja maw menundjuqkan hotèl jang bagus.

c. mèdja itu/ terlalu besar.

1. hotèl itu tidaq-berapa bagus.
2. rumahrumah ini/ kurang baiq.
3. setasyon-kerèta-api itu/ ketjil.
4. kawan Subagjo/ tjepat sekali.

7a.4.2. Cont.

d. kursikursi ini/ ketjilketjil.

1. mèdjamèdja jang besar/ tinggitinggi.
2. kursi jang besarbesar ini/ baiqbaiq.
3. hotèlhotèl itu/ besar.
4. rumah ini/ bagusbagus.

e. ada kursikursi jang bagus.

1. tidaq ada mèdjamèdja jang baiq.
2. ada djuga' rumah jang besarbesar.
3. ada orangorang jang tjepat sekali.
4. ada tastas disitu/ jang tidaq berapa bagus.

7a.4.3. Translations.

1. apa| jang sodara katakan?	1. What did you say?
2. dia mengatakan kata 'hotèl'.	2. He said the word "hotel".
3. dia mengulang kata 'hotèl'.	3. He repeated the word "hotel".
4. apa| jang sodara akan tundjuqkan?	4. What are you going to point at?
5. saja akan menundjuqkan Hotèl Duta.	5. I am going to point to the Hotel Duta.
6. apa sodara maw membeli tas ini?	6. Do you want to buy this bag?
7. tidaq| saja tidaq mau| tas itu.	7. No. I don't want that bag.
8. apa sodara mau kursi ini?	8. Do you want this chair?
9. tidaq| saja tidaq mau| terlalu besar| untuq saja.	9. No, I don't want it; it's too big for me.
10. kursi ini/ terlalu ketjil| untuq sodara.	10. This chair is too small for you.
11. potlotpotlot itu/ baiq sekali.	11. Those pencils are very good.
12. pulpènpulpèn ini/ tidaq-berapa bagus.	12. These fountain-pens aren't very good.
13. saja tidaq maw membeli rumah itu.	13. I don't want to buy that house.
14. rumahrumah disitu/ terlalu besar| untuq kami.	14. The houses there are too big for us.
15. setasyonsetasyon-kerèta-api itu/ kurang bagus.	15. Those railroad-stations are not good.
16. kerèta-apikerèta-api disini/ terlalu pelanpelan.	16. The trains here are too slow.
17. ada jang besar/ dan ada jang tidaq besar.	17. There are some big ones and some that aren't.
18. ada djuga'/ jang tidaq-berapa baiq.	18. There are also some that aren't very good.

19. buku jang saja beli ini/ tidaq-berapa baiq.
19. These books I bought aren't very good.

20. tolong tjari' buku itu.
20. Please look for that book.

21. tjoba' ulang kata itu.
21. Please repeat that word.

22. katakanlah kalimat ini.
22. Say this sentence.

23. belilah| mèdja itu.
23. Buy that table.

24. siapa| jang sodara tjari'?
24. Who are you looking for?

25. saja mentjari' Subagjo.
25. I'm looking for Subagjo.

7a.4.3. Responses.

1. apa| jang sodara tjari'?
1. saja mentjari' mèdja jang bagus.

2. apa| sodara maw beli?
2. saja maw membeli mèdja/ dan kursi.

3. bagèymana| kursi ini?
3. kursi ini/bagus sekali.

4. apa sodara maw membeli mèdja ini?
4. tidaq| mèdja itu/ terlalu besar.

5. apa sodara mentjari' tas ini?
5. ja| itu| tas jang saja tjari'.

6. dimana| tas jang saja beli?
6. tas jang sodara beli itu/ ada dirumah saja.

7. apa kursikursi itu/baiq?
7. tidaq| kursikursi itu rusaq.

8. apa mèdja jang besar ini/baiq?
8. ada jang baiq/ dan ada jang tidaq baiq.

9. apa sodara maw membeli| tas ini?
9. tidaq| tas itu/ kurang bagus.

10. dimana| sodara membeli pulpèn itu?
10. saja membeli pulpèn ini/ di Bandung.

11. dimana| sodara mentjari' buku itu?
11. saja mentjari' buku itu/ di rumah saja.

12. apa kursi itu/baiq?
12. ma'af| kurang baiq| terlalu ketjil| untuq saja.

13. apa djamdjam itu/tjotjoq?
13. ada jang tjotjoq/ dan ada jang kurang tjotjoq.

14. saja mentjari' djam/ jang ketjil/ dan baiq.	14. djam ini/ baiq sekali| apa tuan maw beli?
15. apa ada tastas jang bagus| disini?	15. disini/ tidaq ada tas jang tidaq bagus| tuan..

7a.4.4. Fill in the proper verb form.

1. apa jang tuantuan ________ ? (tjari', mentjari')
2. dimana buku jang sodara ________ ? (beli, membeli)
3. apa ibu maw ________ kalimat itu? (ulang, mengulang)
4. apa bapa' akan ________ kata itu? (ulang, mengulang)
5. apa bapa' akan ________ tas itu? (beli, membeli)
6. apa mèdja ini jang ibu ________ ? (tundjuqkan, menundjuqkan)
7. apa sodara ________ hotèl? (tundjuqkan, menundjuqkan)
8. siapa jang sodara ________ ? (tjari', mentjari')
9. sodara ________ siapa? (tjari', mentjari')

7b.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
1. siapa| jang mentjari' mèdja?	1. Who (is it) that is looking for a table?
2. tuan itu| jang maw membeli mèdja.	2. It's that gentleman who wants to buy a table.
suka'	like
3. apa tuan suka'| mèdja ini?	3. Do you like this table?
pandjang	long
lèbar	wide
4. pandjang/ dan lèbar.	4. It's long and wide.
5. saja suka' mèdja besar.	5. I like a big table.
tetapi	but
tinggi	high, tall
6. tetapi saja tidaq suka'/ mèdja jang terlalu tinggi.	6. But I don't like a table that's too high.
lebih suka'	prefer, like better
rendah	low, short (in height, as a person)
7. saja lebih suka'/ jang lebih rendah.	7. I prefer one that's lower.
daripada or dari	than
8. mèdja ini/ lebih rendah/ daripada mèdja itu.	8,8a. This table is lower than that one (lit. table).
8a. mèdja ini/ lebih rendah/ dari mèdja itu.	

7b.1. Basic Sentences. Cont.

mèmang	as a matter of fact, as you say, indeed
begitu	so, thus, that way
tidaq-begitu	not so, not very
9. mèmang/ mèdja ini/ tidaq-begitu tinggi.	9. As you say, this table is not very high.
pèndèq	short (in length)
10. tetapi/ agaq pèndèq.	10. But it's rather short.
mahal	expensive
bundar	round
11. mèdja jang bundar itu/ mahal harganja.	11. That round table is expensive.
12. tetapi/ bagus betul.	12. But it's real nice-looking.
membeli	buy
membelinja	buy it
13. kalaw mahal/ saja tidaq maw membelinja.	13. If it's expensive, I wouldn't want to buy it.
murah	inexpensive
14. saja lebih suka/ membeli mèdja murah.	14. I'd rather buy an inexpensive table.
memuaskan	satisfactory
15. kalaw harganja memuaskan/ saja beli.	15. If the price is satisfactory I'll buy it.

7b.1. Basic Sentences. Cont.

liat	see
meliat	see
menjenangkan	pleasing, satisfactory
16. kalaw tuan tidaq meliat/ mèdja jang menjenangkan/	16. If you do not see a table that pleases (you),
pesan	order, order it
memesan	order
toko	store
17. bolèh memesannja ditoko ini.	17. You may order it in this store.

7b.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

Where you find aw written at the end of a word here you will find au written in the standard orthography; thus kalaw 'if' is kalau in the standard orthography. Many speakers of Javanese pronounce ow at this point: kalow.

The word sodara 'you, sir' is written saudara in the standard orthography.

The word mau 'want, will' as an auxiliary accompanying its verb is pronounced maw: thus maw pergi. 'wants to go.' However whenever this word is stressed or is not an auxiliary with its verb, it is pronounced in two syllables. For example:

saja mau. 'I want to' or 'I want it.'

saja maw pergi. 'I would like to go.'

saja mau pergi. 'I would like to go.'

saja mau buku. 'I want a book.'

7b.3. Notes

Note 7b.3.1. The active.

Review Note 7a.3.2.

We have seen that the long active (the active with the meNG-prefix) is used outside of a jang-phrase provided that the active does not follow the word meaning the goal. We have seen the following pair of sentences:

1. *apa*| jang sodara tjari'? 'What are you looking for (lit. What is it that you are looking for)?' (7a.1.1)
2. saja mentjari' *mèdja*. 'I am looking for a table.' (cf.7a.1.5)

We have also seen that sentence 2 is *not* a response to the question in sentence 1. The idiomatic response is:

mèdja| jang saja tjari'. 'A table is what I am looking for.'

The appearance of the base rather than the long active is dependent on whether jang means the goal. For if jang means the goal, then the word for the goal precedes the verb and the long active cannot be used to refer to it. In some sentences jang is the subject. In this case the long active has to be used to indicate (formally) that the subject is the actor:

si*apa*| jang mentjari' mèdja. 'Who (is the one that) is looking for a table?' (7b.1.1)

Here mèdja is the word for the goal and it comes after the verb. Thus the long active can be used. If tjari' were used here, it would be the short active (not the base) and thus informal. Similarly in the following sentence:

tuan *itu* jang maw membeli mèdja. 'That gentleman (is the one who) wants to buy a table.'

Here the predicate is tuan itu 'that gentleman' followed by a subject jang-phrase. Here jang is the subject in its own phrase of the verb membeli.

The latter has the adjunct mèdja which is the goal that thus comes after the verb. The verb can thus be the long active. The use of the short active beli here would then be informal.

Some sentences consist of parts which could be sentences themselves. Each such part of a sentence which could be a sentence by itself in the way it is used is a CLAUSE. Thus in the sentence:

> kalaw harganja memuaskan/ saja beli. 'If the price is satisfactory, I will buy it.' (7b.1.15)

the phrase harganja memuaskan 'its price is satisfactory' is a clause because there is a sentence:

> harganja/ memuaskan. 'Its price is satisfactory.'

and this is the way this phrase is used in 7b.1.15.

Similarly the phrase saja beli 'I bought it' is a clause. The following is a question with an idiomatic affirmative reply:

> apa buku itu/ sodara beli? 'Did you buy that book?'
> ja| saja beli. 'Yes, I bought it.'

In the question buku itu means the goal of the act of buying and comes before the verb. Thus the long active is excluded. Thus beli in the question is (not the short active but) the base.

In the answer the phrase for the goal has obviously been omitted and all we have left (aside from ja) is saja and the base. Since this phrase is a sentence by itself and is being used the same way as it is used in 7b.1.15, saja beli is a clause in that sentence. Thus 7b.1.15 literally means 'If its price is satisfactory, (it) I buy.' Actually here the goal of 'buy' is first mentioned in the nja of harganja.

Now the goal of saja beli is in a different preceding clause. When this is the case, it is possible to have the base as here. However it is also possible to use the long active, but a specific reference to the goal

Note 7b.3.1. The active. Cont.

must be made in the same clause as the verb by using the adjunct nja:

> kalaw harganja memuaskan/ saja membelinja. 'If its price is satisfactory, I will buy it.'

This sentence has about the same meaning as 7b.1.15. Similarly in reverse one can say for 7b.1.13:

> kalaw mahal, saja tidaq mau beli. 'If it is expensive, I wouldn't want to buy it.'

Here the base form can be used because the goal is indicated in the preceding clause mahal 'it is expensive' (which, to be sure, lacks a word for the subject). In kalaw mahal 'if it is expensive, mahal is a clause because there is a sentence;

> mahal. 'It is expensive.'

Similarly in the combined sentences:

> 16-17 kalaw tuan tidaq meliat/ mèdja jang menjenangkan/ bolèh pesan ditoko ini. or
>
> 16-17a kalaw tuan tidaq meliat/ mèdja jang menjenangkan/ bolèh memesannja ditoko ini. 'If you do not see a satisfactory table, (you) may order it in this store.

It thus turns out that the phrase which consists of long active + nja is often the (apparent) equivalent of the base form alone.

This equivalence is not universal. It is possible to use the phrase long active + nja in a jang-phrase:

> siapa| jang mentjari'nja? 'Who is looking for it?'

[which you will recognize as similar to the sentence:

> siapa| jang mentjari' mèdja? 'Who is looking for a table?' (cf. 7b.1.1) with nja substituted for mèdja.]

Since in the jang-phrase, jang is the subject and is the actor (not the goal), the verb must be active to specify this. As we know, the long active cannot refer to a preceding goal. Thus if a goal is necessary, the word for it must follow the long active. If the goal is already known to the hearer, reference can be made to it by placing nja after the verb. Thus like the sentence above one can say:

siapa| jang membelinja? 'Who is the one that bought it?'
saja| jang membelinja. 'I am the one who bought it.'
siapa| jang maw meliatnja? 'Who (is the one that) wants to see it?'
orang itu| jang maw meliatnja. 'That man (is the one that) wants to see it.'

[We have seen that beside the (formal) long active with the meNG-prefix, there is a short active usually identical with the base form (and characteristic of informal speech). The short active differs from the long active in never preceding nja. Thus the informal sentences corresponding to those above are as follows:

siapa| jang beli? 'Who (is the one that) bought it?'
saja| jang beli. 'I (am the one that) bought it.'
siapa| jang maw liat? 'Who (is the one that) wanted to see it?'
orang itu jang maw liat. 'That man (is the one that) wanted to see it.'

Notice that the short active CAN REFER TO A PRECEDING GOAL.]

Note 7b.3.2. Modifier of degree.

We have had the following modifiers which specify the degree of what it is they modify. The words we have had are: sekali 'very', terlalu 'too', tidaq-berapa, tidaq-begitu 'not very', lebih 'more', agaq 'rather'. Notice that all precede their head except sekali which follows:

ketjil sekali	'very small'	(cf. 7a.1.11)
terlalu ketjil	'too small'	(cf. 7a.1.12)
tidaq-berapa ketjil	'not very small'	(cf. 7a.1.13)
tidaq-begitu ketjil	'not very small'	(cf. 7b.1.9)
lebih ketjil	'small (lit. more small)'	(cf. 7b.1.8)
agaq ketjil	'rather small'	(cf. 7b.1.10)
ketjil betul	'real small'	(cf. 7b.1.12)

Note 7b.3.3. dari and daripada.

Both dari and daripada are used in the meaning 'than'.

7b.4. Exercises

7b.4.1. Pronunciation.

kalaw	'if'
tembakaw	'tobacco'
sodara	'you'
mau	'want, will'
saja maw pergi.	'I would like to go.'
saja mau pergi.	'I would like to go.'
saja mau buku.	'I want a book.'

7b.4.2. Variations.

a. saja tidaq suka'| mèdja jang terlalu tinggi.

1. saja suka' kursi jang lebih rendah.
2. saja maw membeli djam/ jang tidaq-begitu mahal.
3. saja tidaq suka' kalimat jang pandjang sekali.
4. saja maw memesan djam-tangan jang bundar.

b. mèdja ini/ lebih rendah/ daripada mèdja itu.

1. kursi ini/ lebih keras| dari kursikursi itu.
2. rumah/ lebih ketjil daripada hotèl.
3. hotèl itu/ lebih besar dari setasyon.
4. rèstoran ini/ lebih baiq daripada rumah-makan disetasyon.

c. kalaw mahal/ saja tidaq maw membelinja.

1. kalaw bolèh/ saja maw membelinja.
2. kalaw murah/ njonja itu/ maw memesannja.
3. kalaw harganja murah/ dia tidaq maw meliatnja.
4. kalaw Apul disetasyon/ saja akan mentjari'nja disitu.

7b.4.3. Translations.

1. apa sodara suka'| Hotèl Indonésya?	1. Do you like Hotel Indonesia?
2. saja lebih suka' makan dirèstoran ini/ dari rèstoran itu.	2. I prefer eating in this restaurant to that restaurant.
3. mèdjamèdja ini/ pandjang/ dan rendah.	3. These tables are long and low.
4. harganja/ terlalu mahal untuq saja.	4. His prices are too high for me.
5. apa masih ada| jang lebih murah dari itu?	5. Are there still any that are cheaper than that?
6. tas dan buku-tulis ini/ tidaq-begitu mahal.	6. This bag and notebook aren't very expensive.
7. tetapi/ tidaq-begitu baiq djuga'.	7. But they aren't very good either.
8. kalaw barangbarang jang baiq/ agaq mahal.	8. As for good things, they are rather expensive.
9. kursi ini/ bagus betul| tetapi djuga'/ mahal sekali.	9. This chair is really nice, but also, it's very expensive.
10. makan dirèstoran itu/ mahal sekali.	10. Eating in that restaurant is very expensive.
11. djam ini/ terlalu tjepat| tetapi/ bagus.	11. This watch is too fast, but it's nice.
12. menurut tuan/ barangbarang disitu/ mahalmahal?	12. In your opinion are the things there expensive?
13. njonja Sukardjo/ suka' sekali| membeli barang jang murahmurah.	13. Mrs. Sukardjo likes very much to buy things that are inexpensive.
14. tuan Sukardjo tidaq maw membeli barang/ kalaw tidaq menjenangkan.	14. Mr. Sukardjo does not want to buy a thing if it isn't pleasing.

15. harga kursi dan mèdja ini/ tidaq menjenangkan.	15. The price of this chair and table isn't satisfactory.
16. dimana| sodara membeli pulpèn jang murah ini?	16. Where did you buy this inexpensive fountain-pen?
17. saja membelinja ditoko Bandung.	17. I bought it in the Bandung Shop.
18. toko itu/ barangnja/ baiq| dan harganja murah.	18. The things in that store are good the (lit. its) prices are low.
19. barang jang bagus dan baiq/ selalu mahal.	19. Things that are nice and good are always expensive.
20. mèdja bagèymana| jang sodara lebih suka?	20. What sort of a table do you prefer?

7b.4.4. Responses.

1. apa tuan suka'| mèdja ini?	1. ja| saja suka' mèdja besar.
2. mèdja bagèymana| jang sodara lebih suka'?	2. saja lebih suka'/ jang lebih rendah.
3. bagèymana| mèdja ini| menjenangkan?	3. ja| menjenangkan| lebih rendah| dari mèdja itu.
4. bagèymana| harga mèdja jang bundar itu?	4. mèdja jang bundar itu/ mahal| harganja.
5. apa kursi itu/ terlalu ketjil?	5. mèmang ketjil| tetapi memuaskan untuq orang jang tidaq besar.
6. apa rumah itu/ tidaq terlalu besar untuq tuan?	6. mèmang besar| tetapi harganja/ agaq murah.
7. sodara akan membelinja/ kalaw bagèymana harganja?	7. saja akan membelinja/ kalaw harganja murah.
8. apa nona suka'| mentjari' barangbarang jang bagus dipasar?	8. ja| saja suka' sekali| kemarèn saja membeli rokoq Amérika|disitu.
9. apa sodara suka'| ketemu dengan nona Suarni?	9. ja| saja suka' sekali|ketemu dengan dia.
10. siapa dari sodarasodara| suka' ketemu dengan tuan Semit?	10. sodara Anwar/ Sukardjo/dan Subagjo sadja.
11. dimana| bapa' ketemu dengan nona itu?	11. saja ketemu dengan dia di Rèstoran Merdèka.
12. dengan apa| nona suka' pergi ke Bandung?	12. saja suka' pergi dengan kerèta-api.
13. siapa| suka' pergi ke Djakarta dengan saja?	13. nona Suarni sadja| sebap terlalu djauh.

14. apa sedara suka'| pergi ke Bandung dengan saja?	14. ma'af| saja kurang suka'| sebap harus pergi ke Surabaja bèsoq.
15. kapan| ibu akan ketemu dengan njonja Sukardjo?	15. saja akan ketemu dengan dia djam tiga.

7b.4.5. Fill in the blanks with the proper word chosen from the column on the right.

1. ditoko itu/ kita bolèh _________ potlot.
2. barangbarang ditoko itu/ _________/ tetapi marah.
3. mèdja jang _________ itu/ menjenangkan| harganja.
4. mèdja ini _________ sekali| tetapi baiq sekali djuga'.
5. Anwar lebih _________ sedikit daripada Abdul.
6. menurut orang itu/ _________barang ditoko Bandung murah.
7. mèdja itu/ terlalu rendah _________ nona itu.
8. kalaw kursi ini _________ mahal/ saja maw membelinja.

bagus
tinggi
untuq
membeli
harga
tidaq-begitu
baiq
beli
mahal

LESSON 8

8a.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
kah	(question particle)
nama	name
1. siapakah| nama sodara?	1, 1a, 1b. What (lit. who) is your name?
1a. siapa| nama sodara?	
1b. nama sodara/ siapa?	
Abu	Abu
2. nama saja/ Abu.	2, 2a. My name is Abu.
2a. Abu| nama saja.	
Mahmut	Mahmud
3. Mahmutkah| nama sodara?	3, 3a, 3b. Is Mahmud your name?
3a. apa Mahmut| nama sodara?	
3b. apa nama sodara/ Mahmut?	
4. bukan| nama saja bukan Mahmut.	4, 4a. No. My name isn't Mahmud.
4a. bukan| bukan Mahmut| nama saja.	
apakah	(question particle)
kenal	know (a person)
5. apakah sodar kenal| sodara Mahmut?	5, 5a. Do you know Mr. Mahmud?
5a. apa sodara kenal| sodara Mahmut?	
6. tidaq| saja tidaq kenal dia.	6. No. I don't know him.
7. siapa| jang kenal dia?	7, 7a. Who knows him?
7a. siapa| kenal dia?	

8. sodara Ali| jang kenal dia.	8,8a,8b,8c. Ali (is the one who) knows him.
8a. sodara Ali| jang mengenalnja.	
8b. jang kenal dia/ sodara Ali.	
8c. jang mengenalnja/ sodara Ali.	
kakaq	older brother or sister
9. sodara Ali/ kakaq sodara bukan?	9. Mr. Ali is your older brother isn't he?
adiq	younger brother or sister
10. bukan| dia adiq saja.	10. No. He's my younger brother.
11. bagèymana| kabar sodara Ali?	11,11a. How is Mr. Ali?
11a. sodara Ali/ bagèymana| kabarnja?	
baiqbaiq	fine
sadja	just
12. dia baiqbaiq sadja.	12. He's just fine.
sampèykan	convey, hand
menjampèykan	convey, hand
salam	regards
kepada	to
kepadanja	to him
13. tolong sampèykan salam saja kepadanja.	13. Please give him my regards.
13a. tolong sampèykan salam saja kepada Ali.	13a. Please give Ali my regards.
14. baiqlah| dia akan dateng/ satu djam lagi.	14. All right. He'll be coming in an hour.

8a.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The letter i sounds like the 'i' of 'police': kiri 'left', sini 'here', lima 'five'.

In the English vowel in the words above, if you listen closely to the vowel pronounced slowly you will hear two parts: a beginning, which is like the vowel of 'bit' and a second part which is like the last part of the word 'day'. It is as though we were to write 'iy' for the second vowel of 'police'.

If you listen closely to the Indonesian vowel you will not hear two parts at all, but only a single vowel. You should try to imitate this. [Some people learn to do this sound by making a very weak y-sound before i: thus pronouncing something like lyima for 'five'. In doing this, however, one must be very careful after n because if the y-sound is too strong the Indonesian may hear nj. The last syllables of sini 'here' and sembunji 'hide' are not the same.]

The letter u stands for a sound like the 'oo' of 'boot': buku 'book', rumah 'house', dulu 'at first'. [Never pronounce Indonesian u like the 'u' of English 'use': if you do this, the Indonesian speaker will be quite unable to understand you.]

If you listen closely to the English pronunciation of the 'oo' of 'boot' you will hear two parts: the first sounding like the vowel of 'put' and the second like the 'w' of 'how'. If you listen closely to the Indonesian pronunciation of u you will not hear two parts, but only one. You should imitate this. [Some people succeed in imitating the Indonesian sound by making a hardly noticeable w-sound before u so that they pronounce bwukwu for 'book' and rwumah for 'house' and dwulwu for 'at first'. You must remember however that it will sound queer to the Indonesian if you make this artificial w-sound too noticeable. Another way of imitating the Indonesian sound is to purse your lips as much as possible before beginning the u-sound.]

8a.3. Notes

Note 8a.3.1. Asking for names.

In asking for the name of a person the question word siapa is used where we say 'What ...... '.

siapa| nama sodara? 'What is your name?' (8a.1.1a)

In asking for the names of things other than persons the word apa is used:

apa| nama hotèl itu? 'What is the name of that hotel?'

Note 8a.3.2. Inversions of equational sentences.

Review Note 2a.3.3.

We are already familiar with the inversion of sentences with a question word:

apa| itu? 'What is that?' or
itu/ apa?

Just as a question-word (or, as we shall see, the phrase containing a question-word) can be inverted to first place in a sentence, so the predicate of an equational sentence can be inverted to first place. [Of course if the predicate is a question-word, there are two ways which produce the same result]:

If the predicate is a question-word or if the subject is a jang-phrase the usual order in equational sentences is predicate first. Thus the more usual sentence is first in the following pairs:

siapa| nama sodara? or
nama sodara siapa? 'What is your name?' (8a.1.1b)
sodara Ali jang kenal dia. or
jang kenal dia/ sodara Ali. 'Ali is the one who knows him.' (8a.1)

Note 8a.3.2. Cont.

In these cases the normal order (subject-predicate) is less formal, but is not as frequent as the inverted order.

Otherwise the inverted order places more emphasis on the predicate:

apa nama sodara/ Mahmut? or
apa Mahmut| nama sodara? 'Is your name Mahmud? (8a.1.3a)
nama saja/ Abu. or
Abu| nama saja. 'My name is Abu.' (8a.1.2a)

The negative bukan is part of the predicate:

nama saja/ bukan Mahmut. or (more emphatic)
bukan Mahmut| nama saja. 'My name is not Mahmud.

Note 8a.3.3. kah.

In an inverted equational question the particle kah can be placed after the predicate. Thus:

Mahmutkah nama sodara? 'Is your name Mahmud?'

This use of kah is uncommon in the speech of speakers originating from Java. It is common in the speech of speakers from Sumatra and speakers from Java generally use it only in writing.

The particle kah in formal speech is often placed after a question-word. Thus:

siapakah jang kenal dia? 'Who knows him?' (cf.8a.1.1 and 8a.1.7)
bagèymanakah kabar sodara Ali? 'How is Ali?' (cf. 8a.1.11)
dimanakah sodara tinggal? 'Where do you live?'

This use of kah is relatively infrequent, but it is found both in Java and Sumatra.

In the same way the question particle apa is also extended to apakah. Here the effect is likewise greater formality and the occurrence is

Note 8a.3.3. Cont.

relatively infrequent:

apa(kah) sodara kenal| sodara Mahmut? 'Do you know Mahmud?' (cf. 8a.1.5)

Note 8a.3.4. Yes-questions.

Some questions indicate that the questioner is inclined to believe that the point of the question is true. In Indonesian one can turn a statement into such a question by placing bukan at the end:

sodara Ali/ kakaq sodara. 'Ali is your older brother.'

sodara Ali kakaq sodara bukan? 'Ali is your older brother, isn't he?' (8a.1.9)

Similarly:

sodara Ali| jang kenal dia. 'Ali is the one who knows him.' (8a.1.8)

sodara Ali| jang kenal dia| bukan? 'Ali is the one who knows him isn't he?'

Note 8a.3.5. lagi and time.

We have had the basic sentence:

dia akan datang satu djam lagi. 'He's going to come in an hour.'

The word lagi is appended to a word or phrase specifying some definite amount of time (e.g. two minutes, four days) to indicate the amount of time within which an event can be expected to occur. Thus we can also say:

dia pergi tiga bulan lagi. 'He will go in three (more) months.

dia kembali lima hari lagi. 'He will be back in five (more) days.'

8a.4. Excercises

8a.4.1. Pronunciation.

a. i

ini	'this'
sini	'here'
kiri	'left'
dari	'from'
dia	'he'
rupiah	'rupiah'

b. u

buku	'book'
susu	'milk'
satu	'one'
kurang	'insufficient'
rumah	'house'
sepuluh	'ten'
dua	'two'

8a.4.2. Variations.

a. siapa| nama sodara?

1. siapakah| nama adiq sodara?
2. siapa| jang tau namanja?
3. nama sodara/ siapa?
4. apakah| nama hotèl itu?

b. sodara Ali/ kakaq sodara bukan?

1. nama sodara/ Abu bukan?
2. Mahmut| nama sodara| bukan?
3. sodara kenal| sodara Mahmut| bukan?
4. jang kenal dia/ sodara Ali bukan?

c. sodara Ali| jang mengenalnja.

1. Mahmut| jang mentjari'nja.
2. saja| jang membelinja.
3. kawan saja| jang mengatakannja.
4. kakaq Abu| jang mengulangnja.

8a.4.2. Variations. Cont.

d. Mahmutkah| nama sodara?

1. sodarakah| jang mentjari' Mahmut?
2. kawan Abukah| jang membeli buku itu?
3. Abukah| kawan sodara.
4. Sukardjokah| nama guru sodara?

e. tolong sampèykan salam saja/ kepada Ali.

1. tolong sampèykan ini kepadanja.
2. tolong sampèykan barang ini kepada tuan itu.
3. sampèykanlah barang ini kepada pa' Mahmut.
4. apa sodara| jang menjampèykan buku itu?
5. ja| saja| jang menjampèykannja.

8a.4.3. Translations.

1. siapa| nama kawan sodara itu?	1. What is the name of that friend of yours?
2. dimana| rumah kawan nona Suarni?	2. Where is the house of Miss Suarni's friend?
3. ma'af| saja tidaq kenal kawan nona itu.	3. Excuse me, I'm not acquainted with that friend of yours, (Miss).
4. kalaw begitu/ siapa| jang mengenalnja?	4. In that case who knows him?
5. sodara Ali mengatakan/ sodara| jang mengenalnja.	5. Mr. Ali says (that) it is you who knows him.
6. siapakah| nama adiq dan kakaq sodara itu?	6. What is the name of your younger and older sibling?
7. merèka akan datang kesini/ satu djam lagi.	7. They will come here in an hour.
8. kalaw sodara mau/dapat ketemu dengan merèka.	8. If you'd like, you can meet them.

8a.4.3. Translations. Cont.

9. sampèykan sadjalah| salam saja kepada merèka.	9. (Just) give them my regards.
10. saja mau ke Djakarta/ dan bis saja/ berangkat satu djam lagi.	10. I would like to go to Djakarta and my bus leaves in an hour.
11. bagèymana| kakaq sodara jang di Surabaja itu?	11. How is that older sibling of yours who is in Surabaja?
12. dia baiq sadja.	12. He's just fine.
13. apakah| jang sodara sampèykan kepada tuan Semit?	13. What did you deliver to Mr. Smith?
14. saja menjampèykan salam nona Asra kepadanja.	14. I gave him Miss Asra's regards.
15. siapa| nama kawan sodara jang pergi ke Amerika itu?	15. What is the name of that friend of yours that went to America?
16. dia berangkat bèsoq/ pukul delapan pagi/ dengan kerèta-api.	16. He leaves tomorrow at eight o'clock in the morning by train.
17. dengan apa| dia berangkat?	17. What did he leave by?
18. dia berangkat dengan bis.	18. He left by bus.
19. kerèta-apinja/ berangkat/ pukul delapan lèwat tiga-puluh.	19. His train left at eight thirty.
20. apa| jang dia katakan?	20. What did he say?
21. bisbis Djakarta/ masih bagusbagus.	21. Djakarta's buses are still nice.

8a.4.4. Responses

1. siapa| nama sodara?	1. Abu| nama saja.
2. nama sodara/ siapa?	2. nama saja/ Abu.
3. Mahmutkah| nama sodara?	3. bukan| nama saja bukan Mahmut.
4. apa nama sodara/ Mahmut?	4. bukan| bukan Mahmut| nama saja.

8a.4.4. Responses. Cont.

<table>
<tr><td>5. apakah sodara kenal sodara Mahmut?</td><td>5. ja| saja kenal dia.</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. apa sodara kenal sodara Mahmut?</td><td>6. tidaq| saja tidaq kenal dia.</td></tr>
<tr><td>7. siapakah| jang kenal dia?</td><td>7. sodara Ali| jang kenal dia.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8. siapa| kenal dia?</td><td>8. jang mengenalnja/ sodara Abu.</td></tr>
<tr><td>9. sodara Abu/ kakaq sodara bukan?</td><td>9. bukan| dia adiq saja.</td></tr>
<tr><td>10. bagèymana| kabar sodara Abu?</td><td>10. dia baiqbaiq sadja.</td></tr>
<tr><td>11. tolong sampèykan salam saja kepadanja.</td><td>11. baiqlah.</td></tr>
<tr><td>12. sampèy ketemu lagi.</td><td>12. sampèy ketemu lagi.</td></tr>
<tr><td>13. siapa| nama kawan sodara?</td><td>13. namanja Sukardjo.</td></tr>
<tr><td>14. nama kakaq sodara/ siapa?</td><td>14. nama kakaq saja/ Ali.</td></tr>
<tr><td>15. apa Ali| nama adiq sodara?</td><td>15. ja| Ali| namanja.</td></tr>
<tr><td>16. apa nama adiq sodara/ Mahmut?</td><td>16. bukan| saja sudah katakan/ Ali| namanja.</td></tr>
<tr><td>17. siapa| kenal sodara Ali?</td><td>17. merèka| kenal sodara Ali.</td></tr>
<tr><td>18. siapakah| jang kenal kawan sodara?</td><td>18. saja sadja| jang mengenalnja.</td></tr>
<tr><td>19. adiq sodara/ sodara Mahmut bukan?</td><td>19. ja| adiq saja begitu| namanja.</td></tr>
<tr><td>20. siapa menjampèykan salam kepada adiq Ali?</td><td>20. kawannja| jang menjampèykannja.</td></tr>
</table>

8b.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
tinggal	live, stay
1. dimanakah/ sodara tinggal?	1. Where do you live?
2. saja tinggal/ di hotèl.	2. I'm living in a hotel.
3. apa| nama hotèl sodara?	3. What's the name of your hotèl?
Hotel Indónésya	Hotel Indonesia
4. nama hotèl saja/ Hotèl Indónésya.	4,4a. The name of my hotel is Hotel Indonesia.
4a. hotèl saja/ namanja/ Hotèl Indónésya.	
dekat	near, is near, nearly
didekat	(at) near
Harmoni	Harmony (a building in central Djakarta)
5. apa didekat Harmoni?	5. Is it near Harmony?
6. itukah| hotèl| dimana sodara tinggal?	6. Is that the hotel where you live?
7. bukan itu.	7. It isn't that (one).
jalah	is (by way of explanation)
Hotèl Duta Indónésya	Hotel Duta Indonesia
8. jang dekat Harmoni/ jalah/ Hotèl Duta Indónésya.	8. The one near Harmony is the Hotel Duta Indonesia.
djalan	street, road
djènderal	general
Djalan Djènderal Sudirman	General Sudirman Street
9. Hotèl Indónésya/ di Djalan Djènderal Sudirman.	9. Hotel Indonesia is on General Sudirman Street.

djauh	far
10. hotèl saja/ djauh| dari sini.	10. My hotel is far from here.
tempat	place
tempat-tinggal	residence, where one lives
11. tempat-tinggal saja/ dekat| dari sini.	11. Where I live is near here.
12. tidaq begitu djauh.	12. It's not very far.
alamat	address
13. apa| alamatnja?	13. What is the (lit. its) address?
Kebumèn	Kabumen
nomor	number
14. alamatnja/ Djalan Kebumèn/ nomor tiga.	14. The address is number three Kabumen Street.
dulu	formerly
Diponegoro	Diponegoro
15. dulu/ saja tinggal/ di Djalan Diponegoro/ nomor duabelas.	15. I used to live at twelve Diponegoro Street.

8b.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The letter a stands for a sound like the vowel of 'hot': apa 'what', alamat 'address'. Be careful not to use the vowel of 'cat'. The Indonesian usually hears the vowel of 'cat' as his è; if you pronounce the word kabar with the vowel of 'cat', the Indonesian will hear kèbèr.

It is important to keep this vowel distinct from e. Speakers of English often fall into the habit of pronouncing a as e when it is not a loud vowel. For example there is a tendency to say ape kaber (or ape kebar). Be careful to keep e and a distinct. Otherwise Indonesians will find you difficult to understand.

8b.3. Notes

Note 8b.3.1. Relative of place.

The word dimana is a relative in the following sentence:

itukah hotèl| dimana sodara tinggal? 'Is that the hotel where you live?' (8b.1.6)

The particle jang cannot be used because it and its phrase does not occur with the preposition di. Thus dimana serves for the combination of di + jang.

Many speakers use tempat in this way. They say:

itukah hotèl tempat sodara tinggal? 'Is that the hotel where you live?'

Note 8b.3.2. Demonstratives.

In the sentence:

itukah| hotèl sodara? 'Is that your hotel?' (cf. 8b.1.6)

the word itu is the predicate. It is also a demonstrative. Demonstratives are like nouns in that as predicates, their negative is bukan. Thus:

bukan itu. 'It is not that.' (8b.1.7)

Note 8b.3.3. Absolute phrases.

Review Note 5b.3.1.

The phrase sodara Ali is an absolute phrase in the following sentence:

sodara Ali/ bagèymana| kabarnja? 'How is Ali?' (8a.1.11a)

Compare:

bagèymana| kabar sodara Ali? 'How is Ali?' (8a.1.11)

Note 8b.3.3. Cont.

Similarly the phrase hotèl itu is an absolute phrase in the sentence:

hotèl itu/ namanja/ Hotèl Indónésya. 'The name of that hotel (lit. that hotel its name) is Hotel Indonesia.'

Compare:

nama hotèl itu/ Hotèl Indónésya. 'The name of that hotel is Hotel Indonesia.' (cf. 8b.1.4a)

8b.4. Exercises

8b.4.1. Pronunciation.

a. a

apa	'what'
alamat	'address'
mana	'where'
kapan	'when?'
sekarang	'now'
bertanja	'ask'

b. e

sebelas	'eleven'
depan	'front'
empat	'four'
tempat	'place'
seperempat	'quarter'
setengah	'half'

c. Contrast of a and e.

besi	'iron'
basi	'stale'
letih	'tired'
latih	'train'
belas	'pity'
balas	'return in kind'
serang	'attack'
sarang	'nest'

8b.4.2. Variations.

a. dimanakah| sodara tinggal?

1. apakah| nama hotèl sodara?
2. kemanakah| sodara maw pergi?
3. dari manakah| dia datang?
4. bagèymanakah| sodara pergi ke Hotèl Indónésya?

b. jang dekat Harmoni/ jalah/ Hotèl Duta Indónésya.
   1. jang disebelah kiri itu/ jalah/ toko Matahari.
   2. jang agaq djauh dari sini/ jalah/ Djalan Semarang.
   3. tempat-tinggal saja/ jalah/ Hotèl Indónésya.
   4. jang disana itu/ Rèstoran Selamat.

c. hotèl saja/namanja/Hotèl Indónésya.
   1. setasyon ini/ namanja/ setasyon Gambir.
   2. kawan saja/ namanja/ Sutopo.
   3. adiqnja/ Sukardjo| namanja.
   4. rokoq ini/ tiga puluh lima rupiah| harganja.

d. itukah| hotèl| dimana sodara tinggal?
   1. hotèl itukah| dari mana sodara datang?
   2. inikah| rumah| kemana sodara pergi?
   3. apa rumah ini| dimana sodara tinggal?
   4. rumah ini| jang sodara tjari'?

e. tempat-tinggal saja/ dekat| dari sini.
   1. tempat-tinggal saja/ agaq djauh| dari Hotèl Indónésya.
   2. setasyon/ tidaq-begitu dekat| dari tempat-tinggal saja.
   3. tempat itu/ terlalu djauh| untuq kita.
   4. menurut alamatnja/ rumah itu/ dekat sekali| dari tempat-tinggal kami.

8b.4.3. Translations.

1. sodara tinggal dimana|di Indónésya.	1. Where do you live in Indonesia?
2. apa tempat-tinggal sodara/djauh| dari sini?	2. Is where you live far from here?
3. tempat-tinggal saja/tidaq-begitu djauh|dari sini.	3. Where I live isn't very far from here.
4. taukah sodara|alamat Subagjo di Indónésya?	4. Do you know Subagjo's address in Indonesia?
5. menurut orang itu/ rumah sodara itu/ besar sekali.	5. According to that man your house is very big.
6. djalan kerumah sodara itu/ besar djuga'.	6. The street to your house is quite large.
7. siapa| jang kenal Anwar jang tinggal di Djalan Surabaja?	7. Who knows Anwar that lives on Surabaja Street?
8. orang jang disebelah kiri Abu itu/ Mahmut.	8. The man on the left of Abu is Mahmud.
9. kawannja/ jang disebelah kanannja/ Abu| namanja.	9. His friend who is on his right is named Abu.
10. hotèl tempat-tinggalnja/ tidaq-begitu besar.	10. The hotel where he lives is not very big.
11. Hotèl Indónésyakah|dimana sodara tinggal?	11. Is the Hotel Indonesia where you live?
12. berapakah|harga tasnja?	12. How much is his bag?

8b.4.4. Responses.

1. dimanakah| sodara tinggal?	1. saja tinggal di hotèl.
2. apakah| nama hotèl sodara?	2. nama hotèl saja/ Hotèl Indónésya.
3. apakah Hotèl Indónésya| jang dekat Harmoni?	3. bukan| bukan jang dekat Harmoni.
4. Hotèl Duta Indónésyakah dimana sodara tinggal?	4. bukan hotèl itu| Hotèl Indónésya tempat-tinggal saja.
5. hotèl jang dekat Harmoni itu apa?	5. hotèl jang dekat Harmoni/ Hotèl Duta Indónésya.
6. Hotèl Indónésya/ dimana?	6. Hotèl Indónésya/ di Djalan Djènderal Sudirman.
7. apa| alamat Rafli?	7. alamat Rafli/ Djalan Kebumèn nomor tiga.
8. dimana| sodara tinggal sekarang?	8. saja tinggal di Djalan Merdèka nomor sembilanbelas| sekarang.
9. apa| nama hotèl| dimana sodara tinggal?	9. nama hotèl itu/ Hotèl Merdèka.
10. apa nama hotèl| dimana sodara tinggal/ Hotèl Selamat?	10. bukan. Hotèl Merdèka|namanja.
11. apa| nama hotèl jang di Harmoni itu?	11. ma'af. saja tidaq tau nama hotèl itu.
12. apa jang didepan itu/ hotèl dimana sodara tinggal?	12. ja| betul| itu hotèl saja.
13. apa jang didekat Harmoni itukah hotèl sodara?	13. bukan| hotèl saja/ hotèl jang di Djalan Djènderal Sudirman.
14. hotèl apa| jang di Djalan Djènderal Sudirman itu?	14. Hotèl Indónésya| namanja.

15. hotèl jang di Djalan Djènderal Sudirman itu/ apa namanja?	15. saja sudah mengatakan| Hotèl Indónésya.
16. apa| alamat sodara sekarang?	16. alamat saja sekarang/ Djalan Diponegoro nomor delapanbelas.
17. apa tempat-tinggal sodara dekat| dari sini?	17. tidaq| tidaq-begitu dekat| agaq djauh.
18. apa hotèl sodara/ djauh dari sini?	18. tidaq| tidaq-begitu djauh.
19. apa alamat sodara/ Djalan Kebumèn nomor tiga?	19. ja| rumah saja tidaq-begitu djauh dari rumah sodara.
20. siapa| nama kawan sodara jang tinggal di Hotèl Indónésya?	20. namanja/ Apul.

8b.4.5. Invert the following sentences from the subject-predicate order to the predicate-subject order:

1. nama setasyon itu/ setasyon Gambir.

   becomes: setasyon Gambir| nama setasyon itu.
2. hotèl ini/ Hotèl Indónésya.

   becomes: Hotèl Indónésya| hotèl ini.
3. orang itu/ sodara Subagjo.
4. sodara Ali/ kakaq sodara Abu.
5. harganja/ seratus rupiah.
6. namanja/ Apul.
7. tempat-tinggalnja/ Hotèl Duta.

8b.4.6. Turn the sentences -- now in predicate-subject order -- into questions by placing kah after the predicate.

For example sentence 1 becomes: setasyon Gambirkah| nama setasyon itu?

8b.4.7. Turn the sentences in 8b.3.4. into questions by putting the question-particle in front.

For example sentence 1 becomes: apa setasyon itu setasyon Gambir?

8b.4.8. Change the sentences in 8b.3.4. into questions by putting the question-particle apa in front and changing the order from the subject-predicate to the predicate-subject order.

For example sentence 1 becomes: apa setasyon Gambir| setasyon itu?

8b.4.9. Put the question-particle kah (1) after the question-word, if present, (2) after the question-particle apa, if present. Then answer the question.

1. apa| nama hotèl sodara?

   becomes: apakah| nama hotèl sodara?

2. apa nama sodara/ Mahmut?

   becomes: apakah nama sodara/ Mahmut?

3. siapa| nama sodara?
4. siapa| kenal dia?
5. bagèymana| kabar sodara Ali?
6. apa itu| hotèl| dimana sodara tinggal?
7. apa| alamat rumah sodara?
8. apa sodara Ali/ kakaq sodara?
9. apa sodara kenal| sodara Mahmut?
10. apa tuan suka' mèdja ini?
11. berapa| harga djamnja?

LESSON 9

9a.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
perkenalkan	introduce
memperkenalkan	introduce
1. saja maw memperkenalkan kawan saja| nanti.	1. I would like to introduce my friend later.
tadi	just before
2. tadi/ saja ketemu dia dipasar.	2. I met him at the market just before.
pikir	think
kemari or kesini	(to) here
sebentar	a moment, a little while
sebentar lagi	in a moment, in a little while, soon
3. saja pikir/ dia kemari| sebentar lagi.	3. I think he'll be here in a little while.
Amérika	America
Amérika-Serikat	United States
4. dia baru datang dari Amérika-Serikat.	4. He has just come from the United States
bahasa	language
Inggeris	English
5. bahasanja/ bahasa Inggeris.	5. His language is English.

bahasa Indónésya	Indonesian, the Indonesian language
6. apa mengerti dia| bahasa Indónésya?	6,6a. Does he understand Indonesian?
6a. mengertikah dia| bahasa Indónésya?	
pandèy	be good at, do well
7. dia pandèy| bahasa Indónésya.	7. He knows Indonesian well.
jang mana	which one
8. jang mana| kawan sodara?	8. Which one is your friend?
9. jang itu| kawan saja| jang tinggi.	9. That one's my friend, the tall one.
Djon Bèl	John Bell
10. ini kawan saja| namanja/ Djon Bèl.	10. (Introducing) This is my friend. His name is John Bell.
mas Kardjo	Mr. Sukardjo
11. tuan Bèl/ ini/ mas Kardjo.	11. Mr. Bell, this is Mr. Sukardjo.
dapat	able
bitjara	speak
berbitjara	speak
12. apa dapat tuan| berbitjara Indónésya?	12,12a. Can you speak Indonesian?
12a. dapatkah tuan| berbitjara Indónésya?	
bisa	able
sedikitsedikit	a very little
13. ja| saja bisa berbitjara Indónésya| sedikitsedikit.	13,13a. Yes. I can speak Indonesian a very little.

13a. ja| saja dapat berbitjara Indónésya sedikitsedikit.

13b. ja| saja tau berbitjara Indónésya sedikitsedikit.

13b. Yes. I know how to speak Indonesian (very) little.

14. apa suka' tuan| berbitjara Indónésya?

14a. suka'kah tuan| berbitjara Indónésya?

14,14a. Do you like to speak Indonesian?

15. ja| saja suka' sekali.

15. Yes. I like it very much.

Names of Languages

bahasa Indónésya	Indonesian
bahasa Inggeris	English
bahasa Perantjis	French
bahasa Belanda	Dutch
bahasa Italya	Italian
bahasa Rusya	Russian
bahasa Tionghwa	Chinese
bahasa Djepang	Japanese
bahasa Djawa	Javanese
bahasa Melaju	Malay
bahasa Sunda	Sundanese
bahasa Madura	Madurese
bahasa Bali	Balinese
bahasa Bataq	Batak
bahasa Minangkabaw	Minangkabaw
bahasa Atjèh	Achinese

9a.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The letter é is different from both è and e. The sound represented by é is under many conditions likely to strike your ear as resembling the vowel of 'day'. However even if you listen closely you will not hear a y-sound in the Indonesian: Amérika 'America', Indónésya 'Indonesia'.

[Actually the sound used by the Indonesian is closest to the 'i' of English 'bit' as it is pronounced by most Americans. If you have difficulty in imitating the Indonesian é you might try pronouncing it like the 'i' of 'bit'].

Many Indonesians, particularly speakers of Javanese and Malay use the vowel é in most words which have i before a final consonant. Thus for baiq 'good', masih 'still', menit 'minute', lain 'different', lebih 'more', are pronounced baéq, maséh, menét, laén, lebéh respectively. In this position this vowel sounds very much like the 'i' of 'bit'. If this is what your teacher uses, imitate him. [Many speakers pronounce the Indónésya as éndónésya. If your teacher does, you should too.]

The vowel é is quite different from the vowel è: compare tèh 'tea', pé 'the letter p'.

9a.3. Notes

Note 9a.3.1. Inverted Narrative Clauses.

We have had equational clauses. The negative in an equational clause is bukan. The negative in a NARRATIVE CLAUSE is tidaq. Thus since we say saja tidaq pergi 'I'm not going, I didn't go.' saja pergi is a narrative clause, as is saja tidaq pergi.

Some inversions of narrative clauses are like those of equational clauses. If the predicator is a verb that does not have an adjunct (7a.3.2) the inversion resembles that of an equational clause. The particle kah, if it appears, is placed after the inverted part of the predicate:

datang merèka? or

apa datang merèka? or

datangkah merèka? or

apa datangkah merèka? 'Are they coming?'

If there is an adjunct, certain verbs can be inverted without the adjunct:

(apa) dia mengerti| bahasa Indónésya? or

(apa) mengerti dia| bahasa Indónésya? or

(apa) mengertikah dia| bahasa Indónésya? 'Does he understand Indonesian?' (cf. 9a.1.6,6a)

Similarly the auxiliary (Note 3a.3.1) of an auxiliary + verb phrase can be placed before the subject. In the following the auxiliary is dapat and the verb berbitjara:

(apa) tuan dapat berbitjara Indónésya? or

(apa) dapat tuan| bitjara Indónésya? or

(apa) dapatkah tuan| berbitjara Indónésya? 'Can you speak Indonesian?' (cf. 9a.1.12,12a)

Note 9a.3.1. Cont.

In the following the auxiliary is suka' and the verb is bitjara:

(apa) sodara suka'| bitjara Indónésya? or

(apa) suka' sodara| berbitjara Indónésya? or

(apa) suka'kah sodara| berbitjara Indónésya? 'Do you like to speak Indonesian? (cf. 9a.1.14,14a)

Note 9a.3.2. sekali.

Note that sekali, which we have seen in phrases like besar sekali 'very big' is also used with suka:

saja suka' sekali. 'I like it very much.'

Note 9a.3.3. dapat and bisa 'be able'.

The words dapat and bisa are synonomous. The word dapat is somewhat more formal than bisa on Java; on Java bisa is more common than dapat. On Sumatra the word dapat is very common, bisa is perhaps less so; on Sumatra many speakers use bolèh 'be permitted, may' in the meaning 'be able'.

Note 9a.3.4. bitjara and berbitjara.

Some speakers use berbitjara as the formal equivalent of bitjara. Others use berbitjara only in the meaning 'converse (with)'. Your teacher may prefer to use only bitjara in the meaning 'speak'. If so, you should imitate him.

2

Note 9a.3.5. mas Kardjo.

The word mas (Javanese 'older brother') is commonly used to address speakers of Javanese if it is appropriate. It is appropriate in addressing an adult male Javanese if he is in the speaker's generation. The corresponding word to a woman is mbaqju ('older sister').

When mas or pa' is used with a Javanese name it is rather common to use a shorter form of the name. Many Javanese names begin with the syllable su- and this is generally omitted. Thus: mas Kardjo, pa' Kardjo 'Mr. Sukardjo'.

Note 9a.3.6. kemari.

The word kemari 'hither' is used by some speakers to the exclusion of kesini. By others the two words are used interchangeably.

Note 9a.3.7. jang mana 'which'.

1. The phrase jang mana is used in asking 'which one' as in:

   jang mana| kawan sodara? 'Which one is your friend?' (9a.1.8)

2. The word mana is also used alone when asking 'which ..... ?'

   mana| kawan sodara? 'Which is your friend?'

9a.4. Exercises

9a.4.1. Pronunciation.

Amérika	'America'
Indónésya	'Indonesia'
Pébébé	'United Nations'
saté	'meat cooked on a skewer'
tawgé	'bean sprouts'
baiq	'good'
masih	'still'
menit	'minute'
lain	'other, different'
lebih	'more'

9a.4.2. Variations.

a. saja maw memperkenalkan kawan saja| nanti.

1. saja maw memperkenalkan sodara| sekarang.
2. ini kawan saja jang saja maw perkenalkan.
3. siapa| jang akan memperkenalkan saja nanti?
4. siapa| sodara akan perkenalkan kepada saja nanti?

b. saja pikir/ dia kemari sebentar lagi.

1. dia pikir/ saja kesana dua hari lagi.
2. merèka mengatakan/ kami akan pergi kesitu.
3. saja pikir/ itu tidaq baiq.
4. sodara pikir/ dia akan datang bèsoq?

c. dia baru datang dari Amérika Serikat.

1. dia baru pulang kerumahnja di Djalan Kebumèn.
2. nona itu baru sampèy di Surabaja kemarèn.
3. tuan Semit baru berangkat ke Djakarta.

4. mas Kardjo baru berbitjara dengan sodara Apul.

d. apa mengerti dia| bahasa Indónésya?

1. apa mengerti| kawan sodara| bahasa itu?
2. apa pandèy| Apul| bahasa sodara?
3. apa tau sodara| dimana tuan Bèl?
4. apa mau sodara| buku ini?

e. mengertikah dia| bahasa Indónésya?

1. mengertikah tuan| bahasa kami?
2. taukah orang-orang itu| kemana kita harus pergi?
3. pandèykah merèka| bahasa Indónésya?
4. suka'kah sodara| tas jang besar ini?

f. apa dapat tuan| berbitjara Indónésya?

1. dapatkah tuan| melihat Hotèl Indónésya dari sini?
2. apa suka tuan| tinggal di Djakarta?
3. lebih sukakah tuan Rafli| berangkat ke Bandung?
4. apa bisa tuan Semit| berbitjara Indónésya?

g. ini kawan saja| namanja/ Djon Bèl.

1. ini rumah saja/ nomornja Limabelas.
2. ini hotèl nona itu| namanja/ Hotèl Merdèka.
3. ini toko-bukunja/ namanja/ toko-buku Seriwidjaja.
4. ini djalan ke Bogor| namanja Djalan Djatinegara.

h. saja bisa berbitjara Indónésya| sedikitsedikit.

1. dia dapat berbitjara Indónésya| sedikitsedikit.
2. kawan saja/ mengerti bahasa tuan Semit| sedikitsedikit.
3. merèka mengerti sedikit/ apa jang sodara katakan.
4. kami berbitjara sebentar/ dengan Apul.

9a.4.3. Translations.

1. apa sodara maw memperkenalkan nona ini kepada tuan itu?	1. Would you like to introduce this young lady to that gentleman?
2. apa sodara maw perkenalkan saja| kepada nona itu?	2. Would you mind introducing me to that young lady?
3. nona itu/ baru datang dari Amérika dengan adiknja.	3. That young lady ahs just come from America with her younger brother.
4. bahasa sodara/ apa bahasa Indónésya?	4. Is your language Indonesian?
5. mengertikah sodara| apa| jang saja katakan?	5. Do you understand what I said?
6. dapatkah sodara| mengatakannja| dalam bahasa Indónésya?	6. Can you say it in Indonesian?
7. sukákah sodara berbitjara dalam bahasa Indónésya?	7. Do you like speaking in that language?
8. saja maw berbitjara dengan tuan Sukardjo.	8. I would like to speak with Mr. Sukardjo.
9. saja suka sekali| berbitjara Indónésya.	9. I like speaking Indonesian very much.
10. merèka suka' sekàli| datang kemari.	10. They like very much to come here.
11. jang mana| jang sodara perkenalkan tadi?	11. Which one did you introduce just before?
12. siapa| nama orang jang sodara perkenalkan tadi?	12. What was the name of the person that you introduced just before?
13. sodara Semit/ baru bisa berbitjara Indónésya.	13. Mr. Smith is now able (i.e. up until now could not) to speak Indonesian.
14. dia baru mengerti/ apa jang sodara katakan.	14. He has just understood what you said.

15. apa sodara dapat pergi ketoko-buku| untuk saja?
15. Can you go to the book-store for me?

16. apa jang sodara pesan tadi?
16. What did you order just before?

17. saja baru membeli buku bahasa Indónésya.
17. I have just bought (some) books in Indonesian.

18. jang manakah| buku bahasa Indónésya?
18. Which ones are the books in Indonesian?

19. sodara pikir/ siapa| jang akan datang bèsoq.
19. Who do you think will come tomorrow?

20. saja pikir/dia dirumah sekarang.
20. I think he's at home now.

9a.4.4. Responses.

1. apa mengerti dia| bahasa Indónésya?
1. ja| dia mengerti| sedikitsedikit.

2. mengertikah merèka| bahasa Indónésya?
2. merèka pandèy| bahasa Indónésya.

3. jang mana| kawan sodara?
3. jang ini| kawan saja| namanja/ Djon Bòl.

4. apa dapat tuan| berbitjara Indónésya?
4. ja| saja dapat berbitjara Indónésya sedikitsedikit.

5. suka'kah tuan| berbitjara Indónésya?
5. ja| saja suka' sekali.

6. dapatkah tuan| berbitjara Indónésya?
6. ja| saja dapat| sedikitsedikit.

7. maukah sodara| memperkenalkan kawan sodara.
7. tentu sadja. datanglah kerumah saja nanti.

8. apa dia baru datang dari Amérika?
8. ja| dia baru sampèy disini kemarèn.

9. bahasa apa| bahasanja?
9. bahasanja/ bahasa Inggeris.

10. dia mengerti bahasa apa?
10. dia mengerti bahasa Inggeris/ dan Indónésya.

11. apa dia mengerti| bahasa kita?
11. tentu sadja| dia pandèy| bahasa Indónésya.

9a.4.4. Cont.

12. orang jang mana| jang sodara maw perkenalkan?	12. orang jang meliat kedepan itu.
13. kawan jang mana| jang dapat berbitjara Indónésya.	13. kawan jang baru membeli buku itu.
14. apa nona itu/ dapat djuga'| berbitjara Indónésya?	14. o/ tidaq| dia hanja dapat mengerti sadja.
15. siapa| jang tau berbitjara Indónésya sedikitsedikit sadja?	15. anaq-anaq tuan Semit.
16. siapa| jang suka' sekali berbitjara Indónésya?	16. tuan Semit| jang suka' sekali.
17. siapa| jang sodara maw perkenalkan kepada saja?	17. tuan dan njonja Sukardjo nanti.
18. apa sodara itu| jang sodara maw perkenalkan?	18. ja| itulah orangnja (Yes, that's the man).
19. kapan| sodara maw memperkenalkan nona itu?	19. nona itu/ kita akan perkenalkan nanti.
20. dimana| kita akan memperkenalkannja?	20. kita akan memperkenalkannja dihotèl.

9b.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
kenapa or	why
mengapa	
1. mengapa| tuan suka' bahasa Indónésya?	1,1a. Why do you like Indonesian?
1a. kenapa| tuan suka' bahasa Indónésya?	
sebap or	because
karena or	
lantaran	
sukar	difficult, hard
2. karena bahasa Indónésya/ tidaq-begitu sukar.	2. Because Indonesian is not very difficult.
malahan	rather
mudah or	easy
gampang	
lain	other, different
lainlain	other, different (plural)
3. malahan/ lebih mudah| dari lainlain bahasa.	3. Rather, it's easier than other languages.
beladjar	learn, study
4. dari siapa| tuan beladjar bahasa Indónésya?	4. From whom did you learn Indonesian?

Suanto	Suanto
5. saja beladjar/ dari pa' Suanto.	5. I learned from Mr. Suanto.
guru	teacher
6. guru saja/ pa' Suanto.	6. My teacher was Mr. Suanto.
lama	long (in time)
berapa lama	how long
7. berapa lama| tuan beladjar?	7. How long did you study?
8. saja beladjar lama.	8. I studied a long time.
hampir	almost, nearly
taun or	year
tahun	
lamanja	in length (of time)
9. saja beladjar/ hampir dua tahun| lamanja.	9,9a. I studied for almost two years.
9a. saja beladjar/ hampir dua taun.	
persis	exact, precise
dengan persis	exactly
setaun	a year
bulan	month
minggu	week
seminggu	a week
10. dengan persis/ setaun/ sepuluh bulan/ dan seminggu.	10. Exactly a year, ten months, and a week.

kemudian	afterwards
11. kemudian/ saja harus berangkat kemari.	11. Afterwards I had to leave to [come] here.
12. sudah berapa lama | tuan di Indónésya?	12. How long have you been in Indonesia?
13. saja disini/ sudah tiga minggu.	13. I have been here for three weeks.
13a. saja disini/ baru tiga minggu.	13a. I have been here for only three weeks.
14. belum begitu lama.	14. It's not very long.

Some Geographical Names

Érópah			Europe
Asya			Asia
Inggris	or	negeri Inggris	England
Perantjis	or	negeri Perantjis	France
Belanda	or	negeri Belanda	Holland, Netherlands
Djerman	or	negeri Djerman	Germany
Rusya			Russia
Uni Sofyèt			Soviet Union
Italya	or	negeri Italya	Italy
Ostralya	or	negeri Ostralya	Australia
Tiongkoq	or	negeri Tiongkoq	China
Pilipina	or	negeri Pilipina	Philippines
Djepang	or	negeri Djepang	Japan
Malaja			Malaya
Birma			Burma
Siam	or	Muang Tay	Thailand

9b.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

The vowel ó suggests the 'o' of English 'go'. In English however there is a strongly noticeable w-sound which, if you listen closely, you will notice that this w-sound is not present in the Indonesian: Indónésya, ótó 'automobile', tókó 'store'.

Speakers of Javanese and Malay generally use the vowel ó instead of u for u before a final consonant. Thus for bagus 'fine', sepulah 'ten', tudjuh 'seven', pukul 'strike', minum 'drink', djauh 'far', seratus 'a hundred', they pronounce bagós, sepulóh, tudjóh, pukól, minóm, djaóh, seratós. If your teacher does this you should imitate him.

9b.3. Notes

Note 9b.3.1. se- 'one'

With words for periods of time there are compounds in which the element se- 'a, one' appears. Thus:

setaun	'a year'
sebulan	'a month'
seminggu	'a week'
sehari	'a day'
sedjam	'an hour'

If the number is to be emphasized one says instead:

satu taun	'one year'
satu bulan	'one month'
satu minggu	'one week'
satu hari	'one day'
satu djam	'one hour'

Note 9b.3.2. Length of time.

The word pandjang 'long' can only be used of physical length, not of duration of time. In the latter meaning the word lama is used.

Notice the difference between the following two questions:

berapa lama| tuan beladjar? 'How long did you study?' (9b.1.7)

sudah berapa lama| tuan di Indónésya? 'How long have you been in Indonesia?' (9b.1.12)

and the corresponding answers:

saja beladjar lama. 'I studied a long time.' (9b.1.8)

saja disini/ sudah tiga minggu. 'I have been here for three weeks.' (9b.1.13)

Where we say 'have' with a verb followed by an expression for a length of time, Indonesian usually puts sudah (which you might have thought of putting with the verb) with the expression for the length of time. Thus one might use the following sentences:

sudah berapa lama| tuan beladjar? 'How long have you studied?'

saja beladjar bahasa Indónésya sudah lama. 'I have studied Indonesian for a long time.'

Here too the convenience of belum for the impossible tidaq + sudah is found:

saja disini belum lama. 'I haven't been here long.'

saja disini belum begitu lama. 'I haven't been here very long.'

Note 9b.3.3. lamanja.

With expressions for length of time, it is frequent to have the noun lamanja 'the length of time' present, but this is not compulsory. Thus one can say either of the following:

saja beladjar dua taun lamanja. or

saja beladjar dua taun. 'I studied two years.' (cf. 9b.1.9,9a)

Similarly one can say:

saja disini/ sudah tiga minggu lamanja. 'I have been here for three weeks.' (cf.9b.1.13)

saja disini/ baru tiga minggu lamanja. 'I have been here for only three weeks.' (cf.9b.1.13a)

9b.4. Exercises

9b.4.1. Pronunciation.

Indónésya	'Indonesia'
ótó	'automobile'
tókó	'store'
bagus	'fine'
sepuluh	'ten'
tudjuh	'seven'
pukul	'strike'
minum	'drink'
djauh	'far'
seratus	'one hundred'

9b.4.2. Variatons.

a. mengapa| tuan suka' bahasa Indónésya?
   1. mengapakah| tuan suka' pergi ke Bandung?
   2. kenapakah| sodara datang ke Indónésya?
   3. bagèymanakah| njonja tau bahasa itu?
   4. mengapa| ibu maw beladjar lagi?
   5. kenapa| bapa' masih maw beladjar disitu?

b. karena bahasa Indónésya/ tidaq-begitu sukar.
   1. sebap sodara itu pandèy sekali.
   2. lantaran hotèl itu/ terlalu mahal.
   3. karena buku ini/ bagus untuq sodara.
   4. karena buku ini/ baiq untuq beladjar bahasa Inggeris.

c. dari siapa| tuan beladjar bahasa Indónésya?
   1. dari siapa| nona minta' buku ini?
   2. dari toko mana| tuan memesan bukubuku ini?
   3. dari pasar mana| sodara membeli barbangbarang itu?
   4. dari siapakah| sodara membeli tas ini?
   5. jang mana| jang njonja maw beli?

9b.4.3. Translations.

1. maukah sodara| saja perkenalkan kepada nona itu?	1. Would you like me to introduce you to that young lady?
2. ja| tolonglah perkenalkan saja kepadanja.	2. Yes. Please introduce me to her.
3. kami baru dapat pergi ke Hotel Merdèka sekarang.	3. We are finally able to go to the Hotel Merdeka now.

4. siapa| jang sodara katakan baru datang dari Amérika Serikat?	4. Who did you say has just come from the United States?
5. mengertikah sodara| kenapa orang Amérika itu mengatakan itu?	5. Do you understand why that American said that?
6. ia| saja mengerti| mengapa dia mengatakan itu.	6. Yes, I understand why he said that.
7. bahasa apa jang sukar?	7. What language is a difficult one?
8. bahasa Inggeris, bahasa Belanda, dan bahasa Perantjis.	8. The English, Dutch, and French languages.
9. malahan bahasa Rusya/ dan Tionghwa| jang mudah untuq saja.	9. Rather it's Russian and Chinese that are easy for me.
10. berapa lamakah| orang itu tinggal di Indónésya?	10. How long did that man stay in Indonesia?
11. dia lama tinggal disitu.	11. He stayed there a long time.
12. sodara suka' buku jang mana| kalaw beladjar?	12. Which book do you like if you're studying?
13. kalaw beladjar/ saja suka' buku ini.	13. If I'm studying I like this book.
14. kawan saja hampir membeli buku jang lain.	14. My friend almost bought a different book
15. sodara harus tau dengan persis| apa jang sodara mau.	15. You must know exactly what you want.
16. ada tudjuh hari| dalam seminggu.	16. There are seven days in a week.
17. dalam setaun/ ada limapuluh dua minggu.	17. In a year there are fifty-two weeks.
18. saja beladjar bahasa Indónésya lama djuga'.	18. I studied Indonesian for quite a long time.

19.	sudah berapa lama| sodara beladjar bahasa Indónésya?	19.	For how long have you been studying Indonesian?

9b.4.4. Responses.

1.	mengapa| tuan suka bahasa Indónésya?	1.	karena bahasa Indónésya tidaq-begitu sukar.
2.	dari siapa| tuan beladjar bahasa Indónésya?	2.	saja beladjar bahasa Indónésya dari pa' Suanto.
3.	berapa lama| tuan beladjar?	3.	saja beladjar lama djuga'.
4.	berapa taun| tuan beladjar?	4.	saja beladjar/ hampir dua taun.
5.	sudah berapa lama| tuan di Indónésya?	5.	saja disini sudah tiga minggu.
6.	kemudian/ sodara akan kemana?	6.	kemudian/ saja akan pulang ke Amérika.
7.	mengapa| sodara suka' bahasa kami?	7.	karena saja suka' beladjar bahasa.
8.	kenapa| sodara tidaq-begitu suka' (not like so well) bahasa Inggeris?	8.	sebap bahasa itu/ sukar.
9.	apa bahasa Indónésya tidaq-begitu sukar?	9.	ia| bahasa tuan tidaq-begitu sukar.
10.	bahasa apa| jang lebih sukar daripada bahasa Inggeris?	10.	saja pikir bahasa Tionghwa dan Rusya.
11.	apa bahasa Indónésya mudah| sodara pikir?	11.	ia| lebih mudah daripada bahasa Rusya.
12.	sudah berapa lama sodara beladjar bahasa Indónésya?	12.	saja beladjar bahasa Indónésya baru setaun.

13.	dimana/ dan dari siapa| sodara beladjar?	13.	saja beladjar di Nujok dari tuan Apdul.
14.	berapa taun| sodara di Amérika-Serikat?	14.	saja di Amérika-Serikat/ tiga taun/ dan lima bulan.
15.	apa guru sodara itu/ orang Indónésya?	15.	ja| betul| dia orang Indónésya/ namanja pa' Suanto.
16.	kapan| tuan sampòy kemari?	16.	saja disini/ sudah tiga minggu.
17.	apa sodara tau| dimana saja dapat beladjar bahasa Indónésya?	17.	ja| saja tau| ada seorang guru di Djalan Subang.
18.	apa ada guru bahasa Indónésya jang sodara kenal?	18.	ja| ada| kawan saja.
19.	dari mana| guru bahasa Indónésya sodara itu?	19.	guru saja itu/ dari Surabaja.
20.	pandòy djuga'kah dia| bahasa Inggeris?	20.	ja| pandòy sekali| dia baru sampòy dari Amérika.

9b.4.5. Fill in the blank with a word of opposite meaning to the one underlined:

1. saja maw pergi ke pasar| tetapi dia
   baru ________ dari situ.
   Example: (fill in with) datang.
2. kerèta-api sudah berangkat/ dan bis
   baru ________.
3. dua tambah dua/ empat. dua ________
   dua sama dengan nol.
4. djam Apdul baiq. djam saja sudah
   ________.
5. kerèta-api tjepat| tetapi bis
   ________.
6. mèdja ini besar| dan mèdja itu
   ________.
7. potlot ini pandjang| pulpèn itu
   ________.
8. hotèl itu tinggi| tetapi rumah ini
   ________.
9. restoran itu mahal| restoran ini
   ________.
10. tempat-tinggal saja dekat| tetapi
    nona itu ________ tempat
    tinggalnja.

pergi	datang
berangkat	sampèj
tambah	kurang
baiq	rusaq
tjepat	pelanpelan
besar	ketjil
pandjang	pèndèq
tinggi	rendah
mahal	murah
dekat	djauh

LESSON 10

10a.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
siapasiapa or	who (plural)
siapasadja	
1. siapasiapa| orang-orang itu?	1. Who are those people?
adalah	is, be
teman	companion, associate
temanteman	companions, associates
2. merèka/ adalah temanteman saja.	2. They are my associates.
diantara	between, among
diantaranja	between, among them
lima-orang	five (persons)
3. diantaranja/ ada lima-orang guru.	3. Among them are five teachers.
seorang	one (person)
sedagar or	merchant, businessman
pedagang	
dua-orang	two (persons)
insinjur	engineer
4. ada djuga' seorang sedagar/ dan dua-orang insinjur.	4. There's also one merchang, and two engineers.
asing	foreign
orang asing	foreigner
seperti	like
5. merèka semua/ orang asing seperti saja.	5. They're all (or all of them are) foreigners like me.

bangsa	nation
apaapa or apasadja	what (plural)
6. bangsa apasadja| merèka? 6a. merèka/ bangsa apasadja?	6, 6a. What is their nationality (lit. they are what nationalities)?
negeri	country
manasadja	which (plural)
7. dari negeri manasadja| merèka datang?	7. From which countries do they come?
orang Amérika	American
8. tiga-orang dari guru itu/ orang Amérika.	8. Three of the teachers are Americans.
orang Osteralya	Australian
9. dan jang dua-orang lagi/ orang Osteralya.	9. And the two others are Australians.
djadi	so, consequently
selain	besides, other than
10. djadi/ selain dari saja/	10. So besides me,
11. ada lima-orang lagi/ jang bahasanja Inggeris.	11. There are five others whose language is English.

orang Djerman	(a) German
asal	origin
asalnja	his, her, its, their origin
kota	city
12. sodagar itu/ orang Djerman| asalnja/ dari kota Bon.	12. The businessman is a German; he's (lit. his origin is) from the city of Bonn.
orang Perantjis	Frenchman
13. dan dua-orang insinjur itu/ orang Perantjis.	13. And the two engineers are Frenchmen.
manasadja	what places [i.e. where (plural)]
14. tiga-orang Amérika itu/ dari manasadja?	14, 14a. From what places are those three Americans?
salahsatu	one of them
salahseorang	one of them (person)
Nujok	New York
15. asal salahseorang/ dari Nujok.	15. One of them is originally (lit. the origin of one is) from New York.
Tjikagó	Chicago
16. dan jang dua-orang lagi itu/ lahir di Tjikagó.	16. And the other two were born in Chicago.

berapa-orang	how many (persons)
semuanja	all of them, all together
kenalan	acquaintance
orang Indónésya	(an) Indonesian
17. berapa-orang semuanja| kenalan sodara jang orang Indónésya?	17. All together how many acquaintances do you have (lit. how many are your acquaintances) who are Indonesians?
sjukur	thank God, it's a blessing
banjaq	many
18. sjukur/ kawan Indónésya saja sudah banjaq.	18. Thank God I have many Indonesian friends (lit. my Indonesian friends are already many).

10a.2. Prounciation and Spelling

1. Review the discussion of the prounciation of final h. (2b.2)

2. When a word is the loudest word of a sentence and has two vowels, and the next-to-last one is not e, generally both vowels are loud. With some speakers, the first one seems to be louder than the other, whereas with others (particularly speakers of Javanese of Malay) the second one seems to be louder most of the time. However when the next-to-last vowel is e, the difference in rhythm is marked:

orang	'person'
terang	'clear'

e is a short vowel.

However when e is followed by two consonants this difference is not so marked:

tempat	'place'
lambat	'slow, late'

There are however a certain number of words of obviously foreign origin which are pronounced by most educated Indonesians with the final vowel loudest. We have had the following:

setasyon	'station'
Harmoni	'Harmony' (place-name)
insinjur	'engineer'
Nujok	'New York'

Likewise there is one word in which many educated speakers stress the third-from-last vowel:

Amérika	'America'

3. The two letters sj represent a single sound rather like the 'sh' of English 'shell'. Indonesians are more likely to make this sound with the tip of their tongue behind their lower teeth:

sjukur	'it's a blessing, thank God'
asjiq	'occupied, busy'
masjarakat	'society'
sjarat	'condition'

10a.3. Notes

Note 10a.3.1. Interrogative words. plural

The interrogative words siapa 'who?', apa 'what', have two ways of forming a plural. One way is by doubling (like a noun or adjective): siapasiapa 'who (plural)?', apaapa 'what (plural)?'. These plurals are more common in the speech of Sumatrans.

Another way of forming the plural of the same interrogative words is by adding the suffix -sadja: siapasadja 'who (plural)?', apasadja 'what (plural)?'. These plurals are more common in the speech of speakers from Java.

The word mana 'which' forms a plural by adding the suffix -sadja: jang manasadja, manasadja 'which (plural)?'. The word mana 'where' likewise forms a plural: manasadja 'where (plural), what places?'.

Note 10a.3.2. mana. 'which'

The word mana as a following modifier has the meaning 'which'. We have had the plural manasadja used this way.

> dari negeri manasadja| merèka datang? 'From which countries do they come?'

In the singular we should have:

> dari negeri mana| merèka datang? 'From which country (or countries) do they come?

As a following modifier jang mana (sadja) can also be used:

> dari negeri jang mana (or jang manasadja)| merèka datang? 'From which country (countries) do they come?'

Note 10a.3.3. Counting persons.

In giving the number of persons it is common to use the numerals:

seorang
dua-orang
tiga-orang
empat-orang
lima-orang
nam-orang
tudjuh-orang
delapan-orang
sembilan-orang
sepuluh-orang

These words can be used with a following noun as in the phrase tiga-orang kawan 'three friends'. They can also be used (like a numeral) independently, i.e. without a following noun as in the following sentence:

tiga-orang pergi. 'Three (persons) went.'

Instead of the numerals with -orang, the simple numeral is also permitted. The difference between satu kawan and seorang kawan is that the first means 'one friend' and the other 'a friend'. Thus also dua-orang kawan is '(some) two friends' whereas dua kawan is 'two friends'. The use of the simple numeral places the emphasis on the number.

Note 10a.3.4. salahsatu.

Note the meanings: salahsatu 'one of them, one of the ....', sadahseorang 'one of the people', salahseorang kawan saja 'one of my friends'. The prefix salah- occurs only with the numeral 'one'.

Note 10a.3.5. Numeral predicates.

Numerals as predicates are common in Indonesia. In English too they are found in the predicate (e.g. "We are three.'), but are not so common. Thus it is common in Indonesian to say:

kawan saja/ tiga. 'I have three friends (lit. my friends are three).' or

kawan saja/ tiga-orang.

Note 10a.3.6. lagi 'others, else'.

In the sentence:

ada lima-orang lagi/ jang bahasanja Inggeris. 'There are five others whose language is English.' (10a.1.11)

the word lagi means 'additional, other, else'. It is used this way also with interrogative words:

siapa lagi| jang akan datang? 'Who else is going to come?'

apa lagi| jang sodara maw beli? 'What else do you want to buy?'

kemana lagi| sodara maw pergi? 'Where else do you want to go?'

Note 10a.3.7. jang.

(a) with nja.

We have had the sentence:

ada lima-orang lagi/ jang bahasanja Inggeris. 'There are five others whose language is English.' (10a.1.11)

Here the Indonesian equivalent of 'whose' is the combination of jang and the nja of bahasanja. Similarly this combination is the equivalent of English 'whose' in the following:

apa Anwar| jang bukunja tidaq ada? 'Is it Anwar whose book is missing?'

saja mentjari' mèdja/ jang harganja rendah. 'I am looking for a table whose price is low.

(b) with numbers.

We have had the following sentences:

jang dua-orang lagi/ orang Osteralya. 'The two others are Australians.' (10a.1.9)

jang dua-orang lagi itu/ lahir di Tjikagó. 'Those two others were born in Chicago.' (10a.1.16)

Here jang specifies that the number involved is one known to the hearer. [The word lagi simply specifies that the number is additional to another; see 10a.3.5]. Thus one can have the following sentences given by the speaker in sequence.

1. ada lima-orang| disitu. 'There were five (persons) there.'
2. dua-orang/ orang Djerman. 'Two were Germans.'
3. seorang/ orang Amérika. 'One was an American.'
4. jang dua-orang lagi/ orang Perantjis. 'The other two were French.'

Here the last number is known to the hearer because it is the final residue from the initial number 5. Another way in which jang plus a number is used is illustrated in the following interchange between A and B:

A. saja ketemu lima-orang| disitu. 'I met five people there.'

B. jang lima-orang itu/ dari manasadja? 'Where were those five people from?'

As a consequence, provided the hearer knows the number of the group from some source, it is possible to initiate a conversation with a question like B's or with an answer like the following:

jang lima-orang itu/ berangkat ke Djakarta. 'Those five people left for Djakarta.'

10a.4. Exercises

10a.4.1. Pronunciation.

a. Contrast of final h and final vowel.

ròti	'bread'
lebih	'more'
palu	'hammer'
sepuluh	'ten'
sorè	'late afternoon'
Salèh	'Saleh'
bolèh	'may, be permitted'
lama	'long time'
rumah	'house'
ada	'exist'
sudah	'already'
Sartono	'Sartono'
bodoh	'stupid'

b. Loudness.

orang	'person'
terang	'clear'
lambat	'slow, late'
tempat	'place'
setasyon	'station'
insinjur	'engineer'
Nujok	'New York'
musik	'music'
Amérika	'America

c. sj

sjukur	'thank God'
asjiq	'busy'
masjarakat	'society'
sjarat	'condition'

10a.4.2. Variations

a. siapasiapa| orang-orang itu?

1. siapasiapa| temanteman sodara itu?
2. apasadja| nama hotèl di Djakarta?
3. siapasadja| nama orang-orang Inggeris itu?
4. siapasiapa| tuantuan jang asalnja dari Amérika itu?
5. jang manamana| teman sodara jang akan pergi ke Amérika?

b. merèka adalah temanteman saja.

1. merèka semua/ adalah orang asing.
2. tiga-orang guru itu adalah orang Amérika.
3. orang jang bahasanja Perantjis itu/ adalah kenalan saja.
4. insinjurinsinjur itu/ adalah orang Djerman.

c. dari negeri manasadja| merèka datang?

1. kekota manasadja| merèka akan pergi?
2. dinegeri manasadja| sodara sudah tinggal?
3. dari manasadja| barangbarang ini semua?
4. jang manasadja| nona itu akan beli?
5. kemanasadja| sodarasodara mau berangkat?

d. asal salahseorang dari Nujok.

1. salahseorang datang dari Nujok.
2. salahseorang dari Bandung datang kerumah saja.
3. salahseorang teman nona suarni/ dari negeri Inggeris.
4. salahsatu barang dari Amérika.
5. salahsatu/ tidaq ada disini.

10a.4.3. Translations

<table>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>siapasadja| orang jang beladjar bahasa Indónésya disini?</td><td>1.</td><td>Who are the people who are studying Indonesian here?</td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>barang apasadja| jang sodara beli ditóko Matahari Itu?</td><td>2.</td><td>What things did you buy at the Matahari store?</td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>kursi, mèdja dan buku| jang saja beli disitu.</td><td>3.</td><td>A chair, a table and books are what I bought there.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4.</td><td>salahseorang dari merèka| jang datang dari Semarang.</td><td>4.</td><td>One of them was the one who came from Semarang.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5.</td><td>jang lain dari Tjikagó semuanja.</td><td>5.</td><td>The others were all from Chicago.</td></tr>
<tr><td>6.</td><td>salahsatu dari barangbarang saja ini/ mahal harganja.</td><td>6.</td><td>One of these things of mine is expensive.</td></tr>
<tr><td>7.</td><td>jang dua itu/ lebih murah sedikit| dan jang tiga disana/ lebih mahal.</td><td>7.</td><td>Those two (of them) are a little cheaper and the three over there are more expensive.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8.</td><td>seorang dari merèka/ asalnja/ dari Djawa.</td><td>8.</td><td>One of them comes from Java.</td></tr>
<tr><td>9.</td><td>selain dari saja/ ada tiga-orang lagi| jang beladjar bahasa Inggeris.</td><td>9.</td><td>Aside from me there are three others who are studying English.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td>10.</td><td>asal sodara itu dari Perantjis| tetapi dia pandòy djuga'| bahasa Inggeris.</td><td>10.</td><td>That gentleman comes from France but he nevertheless knows English very well too.</td></tr>
<tr><td>11.</td><td>salahseorang teman saja ini/ orang Indónésya jang baru pulang dari Amérika.</td><td>11.</td><td>One of my friends is an Indonesian who has just come home from America.</td></tr>
<tr><td>12.</td><td>pandòykah sodara| berbitjara bahsas Perantjis?</td><td>12.</td><td>Do you speak French well?</td></tr>
<tr><td>13.</td><td>dimanasadja| ada hotèl jang baiq di Amérika?</td><td>13.</td><td>In what places are there good hotels in America?</td></tr>
<tr><td>14.</td><td>sodara mentjari' apasadja di Indónésya?</td><td>14.</td><td>What (things) are you looking for in Indonesia?</td></tr>
<tr><td>15.</td><td>dua-orang dari teman nona Semit ini/ tau berbitjara Indónésya.</td><td>15.</td><td>Two of those friends of Miss Smith know how to speak Indonesian.</td></tr>
<tr><td>16.</td><td>jang tiga-orang lagi/ pandòy berbitjara Inggeris sadja.</td><td>16.</td><td>Three others can speak only English very well.</td></tr>
<tr><td>17.</td><td>kota Djakarta/ lebih besar/ dari kota Bandung.</td><td>17.</td><td>The city of Djakarta is larger than the city of Bandung.</td></tr>
<tr><td>18.</td><td>kotakota Bandung/ dan Surabaja/ jalah kotakota jang besar di Djawa.</td><td>18.</td><td>The cities Bandung and Surabaja are the large cities of Java.</td></tr>
<tr><td>19.</td><td>sodara lahir dimana/ dan kapan?</td><td>19.</td><td>Where and when were you born?</td></tr>
</table>

10a.4.4. Responses.

1. siapasiapa| temanteman sodara itu?	1. merèka semua/ orang asing.
2. bangsa apasadja| orang-orang itu?	2. ada orang Amérika/ dan ada orang Perantjis.
3. dari negeri manasadja| merèka datang?	3. tiga-orang datang dari Amérika Serikat| dan tiga-orang lagi dari Perantjis.
4. berapa-orang semuanja/ teman sodara?	4. teman saja/ tudjuh-orang semuanja.
5. merèka lahir dimanasadja?	5. dua-orang lahir di Paris| seorang lagi di Nujok dan tiga-orang lagi/ di Bon.
6. siapa lagi| jang akan datang nanti?	6. Sukardjo djuga'| jang akan datang nanti.
7. siapasiapa| orang jang datang dari Amérika?	7. tuan Semit/ tuan Bèl/ dan njonja merèka.
8. bangsa apasadja| temanteman sodara itu?	8. bangsa Amérika/ Inggeris/ dan Perantjis.
9. orang asing dari manasadja| merèka itu?	9. dari Éropah/ dan Amérika.
10. dari negeri manasadja| orang jang datang itu?	10. dari Rusya/ Tiongkok/ dan Djepang.
11. siapasadja| jang tau bahasa Indónésya?	11. tuan dan njonja Semit dengan temantemannja| jang tau bahasa Indónésya.
12. selain dari sodara/ siapa lagi| jang akan pergi ke Amérika?	12. selain dari saja/ ada dua-orang Indónésya lagi.

13.	jang dua-orang ini/ dari kota mana| asalnja?	13.	jang dua-orang ini dari kota Nujok/ dan Tjikagó.
14.	meròka lahir dimanasadja?	14.	seorang lahir di Boston/ dan jang seorang lagi/ lahir di Tjikagó djuga'.
15.	berapa-orang semuanja| jang berangkat ke Amérika?	15.	empat-orang sadja| selain dari saja.
16.	berapa lama| meròka akan tinggal dinegeri Amérika?	16.	meròka akan tinggal setaun sadja disana.
17.	dikota manasadja| meròka akan tinggal nanti?	17.	meròka akan tinggal di Djakarta dulu/ dan kemudian di Bandung.
18.	apa di Indónésya masih banjaq| orang asing?	18.	ja| orang asing masih banjaq.
19.	orang asing apasadja| jang masih ada di Indónésya?	19.	jang masih ada di Indónésya/ orang Tionghwa, Endya, Djepang, dan Éropah.
20.	berapa banjaq| orang asing di Indónésya?	20.	sekarang orang asing/ lebih dari sedjuta.

10b.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
Kamil	Kamil
1. apa kenal sodara| dengan Kamil?	1. Are you acquainted with Kamil?
Djawa	Java
orang-Djawa	(a) Javanese
Djokdja or	Djogdja
Djokjakarta	Djogdjakarta
2. dia orang-djawa| dari Djokdja	2. He is a Javanese, from Djogdja.
istri	wife
3. ja| kenal-baiq| istrinja/ sodara saja.	3. Yes, [I] know him well; his wife is my sister.
suami	husband
4. Kamil itu/ suami sodara saja.	4. Kamil is the husband of my sister.
kakaq	older sibling
dua-tiga	two or three
5. kakaq Abu/ akan kawin dua-tiga hari lagi.	5. Abu's older sibling is getting married in two or three days.
maksut	meaning
Minangkabaw	Minangkabau
6. apa maksut sodara/ Abu jang Minangkabaw?	6. Do you mean Abu the Minangkabau?

7. kakaq mana| jang akan kawin?	7. Which older sibling is the one that's getting married?
lakilaki	male
ataw	or
perempuan	female
8. lakilaki/ ataw perempuan?	8. Male or female (i.e. brother or sister)?
kakaq jang lakilaki	older brother
kakaq jang perempuan	older sister
Aminah	Aminah
9. kakaqnja jang perempuan| Aminah.	9. His older sister, Aminah.
10. saja tidaq tau| dia akan kawin.	10. I didn't know she was going to get married.
adiq jang lakilaki	younger brother
11. apa sudah kawin| adiqnja jang lakilaki?	11. Has his younger brother got married?
12. belum| dia akan kawin/ taun jang akan datang.	12. Not yet. He will get married next year.
13. kakaqnja jang lakilaki/ kawin/ taun jang lalu.	13. His older brother got married last year.

orang-tua or ibu-bapa'	parents
senang	happy, content, satisified
14. orang-tuanja/ tentu senang.	14. His parents are happy, no doubt (lit. it is sure are happy).
gembira	happy, joyful
anaq	child
anaq-anaq	children
15. tentu sadja| merèka gembira sekali| anaq-anaqnja kawin.	15. Of course they are very happy that their children are getting married.

10b.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

A vocative is a name (or word) for the addressee whose function in the sentence is to call his attention to the fact that he is being addressed. Thus Apul is a vocative in the sentence kabar baiq| Apul.. 'Fine, Apul.' When a vocative is final in a statement, the characteristic intonation at the end is a slight rise in pitch. This rise is indicated by the double-period placed after Apul in the sentence above. This slight rise makes the sentence sound like a question. However the final intonations of questions are more varied. Only one of them sounds like a statement ending in a vocative.

There are thus the following sentences:

1. ini| Apul.. 'It's this one Apul.'
2. ini| Apul. 'Here's Apul.' or 'This is Apul.'
3. ini| Apul? 'Is this Apul?' or 'Is it this one, Apul?'

A question intonation takes precedence over the intonation with a final vocative. Thus in sentence 3 one cannot tell from the intonation whether the word Apul is a vocative or the subject in inverted order.

10b.3. Notes

Note 10b.3.1. Time and Indonesian verbs.

saja tidaq tau/ dia akan kawin. 'I didn't know she was going to get married.' (10b.1.10).

In English we make distinctions like 'I am going', 'I will go', 'I went' in which time plays a role. In fact the verb of an English sentence must specify time. The Indonesian verb does not have this kind of meaning in it. Thus dia datang. means 'He is coming.' or 'He came.' or 'He will come.' as the situation requires it. In the same way saja tidaq tau can mean either 'I don't know' or 'I didn't know.'

The clause dia akan datang can similarly mean 'He is going to come.' or 'He was going to come.' The word akan is an auxiliary which modifies a verb (and precedes it) and it means that the event indicated by the verb is going to happen at some time in the future. But the futureness of the event may be relative to some past time so that often dia akan datang. will mean 'He was going to come.' just as in 10b.1.10 we translate dia akan kawin. 'She was going to get married.'

Note 10b.3.2. Some time expressions.

In speaking of 'next' or 'last' in reference to divisions of time like 'year', 'month', the following expressions are common:

taun jang akan datang	'next year'
bulan jang akan datang	'next month'
minggu jang akan datang	'next week'
sepuluh hari jang akan datang	'next ten days, ten days from now'
seminggu jang akan datang	'next seven days, a week from now'
taun jang lalu	'last year'

bulan jang lalu	'last month'
minggu jang lalu	'last week'
sepuluh hari jang lalu	'the last ten days, ten days ago'
seminggu jang lalu	'the last week, a week ago'

Note 10b.3.3. No word for 'that'.

In the following sentence there is no word equivalent to 'that'.

mereka gembira sekali/ anaqnja akan kawin. 'They are very happy that their daughter is going to get married.' (10b.1.14)

Similarly in the following sentence:

saja tidaq tau| mereka akan kawin. 'I didn't know that they were going to get married.'

siapa| mengatakan| mereka akan kawin? 'Who (was it) said that they were going to get married?'

Note 10b.3.4. Possession and jang phrases.

Ordinarily Indonesians speak of older siblings (kakaq) and younger siblings (adiq) without specifying sex. [On Sumatra this is true only for younger siblings; there kakaq means 'older sister' and abang means 'older brother'.] When the sex needs to be specified, it is commonly done with a jang-phrase: e.g. kakaq jang lakilaki 'older brother' and adiq jang perempuan 'younger sister'.

A possessor with a phrase consisting of a noun plus jang-phrase is placed immediately after a noun:

kakaq saja jang perempuan	'my older sister'
kakaq sodara jang lakilaki	'your older brother'
adiqnja jang perempuan	'his younger sister'
adiq kami jang lakilaki	'our younger brother'

These examples are part of a general pattern. Here are other sentences:

rumah jang besar	'a big house'
rumahnja jang besar	'his big house'
mèdja jang ketjil	'a small table'
mèdja saja jang ketjil	'my small table'

10b.4. Exercises

10b.4.1. Pronunciation.

apa ini| Apul?	'Is this Apul?' or
	'Is it this one Apul?'
apa ini Apul?	'Is this Apul?'
ini| Apul?	'Is this Apul?' or
	'Is it this Apul?'
ini Apul?	'Is this Apul?'
ini Apul.	'This is Apul.'
ini| Apul.	'This is Apul.' or
	'Here's Apul.'
ini| Apul..	'It's this one, Apul.'
dia meliat Anwar.	'He's looking at Anwar.'
dia meliat| Anwar..	'He's looking, Anwar.'
saja mentjari' Anwar.	'I'm looking for Anwar.'
saja mentjari'| Anwar..	'I'm looking, Anwar.'

10b.4.2. Variations.

a. apa kenal sodara| dengan Kamil?

1. apa kenal sodara| Kamil?
2. kenalkah sodara| sodara Kamil?
3. siapa| jang kenal dengan Kamil?
4. siapa| jang kenal Kamil?
5. siapa| jang mengenal Kamil?

b. dia orang-Djawa dari Djokdja.

1. merèka/ orang-Amérika dari Nujok.
2. kami orang-Indónésya dari Sumatra.

3. orang-orang itu orang apa/ dan dari manasadja?
4. dia orang negeri mana?

c. kakaq Abu/ akan kawin/ dua-tiga hari lagi.

1. kakaqnja/ akan kawin/ tidaq lama lagi.
2. sodaranja maw kawin lagi minggu ini.
3. adiqnja jang lakilaki/ akan pulang seminggu lagi.
4. kakaq Abu| jang akan kawin.

d. kakaq mana| jang akan kawin?

1. orang mana| jang akan datang?
2. adiq mana| sudah berangkat?
3. rumah mana| jang sodara akan beli?
4. buku manasadja jang Apul tjari'?

e. tentu sadja| mereka gembira sekali| anaq-anaqnja kawin.

1. sjukur/ mereka gembira.
2. tentu/ anaq-anaqnja kawin.
3. sjukur/ anaq-anaq kita sudah kawin.
4. tentu sadja| orang-tuanja suka' sekali| anaq-anaqnja maw bersekolah.

10b.4.3. Translations.

1. orang itu/ orang apa?	1. Where is that man from (lit. what kind of person is that man)?
2. saja kenal-baiq| dengan kakaq Abu.	2. I am well acquainted with Abu's older brother.
3. dia masih sodara saja| karena istrinja sodara saja.	3. He is some kind of a relative of mine because his wife is my relative.

4.	kakaq mana| jang istrinja sodara sodara?	4.	Which older sibling is it whose wife is your relative?
5.	kakaqnja jang tinggal di Hotèl Merdèka.	5.	The older brother who lives at the Hotel Merdeka.
6.	sodara saja/ dua-orang lakilaki/ dan tiga-orang perempuan.	6.	Two of my siblings are male and three are females.
7.	merèka sudah kawin semuanja.	7.	All of them are married.
8.	seorang tinggal di Djalan Setasyon/ dan dua-orang di Pasar Baru.	8.	One lives on Station Street and two on Pasar Baru.
9.	jang satu lagi/ tinggal di hotèl Selamat.	9.	Another one lives in the Hotel Selamat.
10.	kami tinggal dirumahnja/ sebap kami kenal-baiq dengan dia.	10.	We live in his house because we know (him) well.
11.	ibu-bapa' saja/ beladjar lagi| sekarang.	11.	My parents are studying again now.
12.	merèka beladjar di Univèrsitas Indónésya.	12.	They are studying at the University of Indonesia.
13.	siapa jang menundjuqkan| dimana Univèrsitas itu?	13.	Who showed (you) where the University is?
14.	banjaqkah| orang asing jang beladjar disitu?	14.	Are there many foreigners studying (lit. are many the foreigners) studying there?
15.	tidaq banjaq| tetapi ada djuga'.	15.	There aren't many, but there are some nevertheless.
16.	siapasadja| teman sodara jang beladjar| kalaw begitu?	16.	Who are your friends that are studying in that case?

<table>
<tr><td>17. merèka semua/ orang Indónésya/ selain tiga-orang.</td><td>17. They are all Indonesians except three.</td></tr>
<tr><td>18. diantara orang Indónésya itu/ banjaq jang dari Djawa.</td><td>18. Among the Indonesians there are many who are from Java.</td></tr>
<tr><td>19. sedikit sadja| jang dari Kalimantan.</td><td>19. There are only a few who are from Borneo.</td></tr>
</table>

10b.4.4. Responses.

<table>
<tr><td>1. apa kenal tuan| dengan Kamil?</td><td>1. ja| kenal-baiq| isterinja sodara saja.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. ma'af| itu kurang terang.</td><td>2. Kamil itu/ suami sodara saja.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. kakaq mana| jang akan kawin?</td><td>3. kakaqnja jang perempuan| Aminah.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4. apa sudah kawin|adiqnja jang lakilaki?</td><td>4. belum| dia akan kawin/ taun jang akan datang.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. orang-tuanja/ tentu senang.</td><td>5. tentu sadja| merèka senang sekali| anaq-anaqnja kawin.</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. apa sodara kenal| dengan Kamil?</td><td>6. ja| saja kenal| dia.</td></tr>
<tr><td>7. siapa| jang asalnja dari Djawa?</td><td>7. sodara Kurniadi| teman Kamil.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8. apa sodara kenal-baiq| dengan Kamil?</td><td>8. ja| istrinja/ teman istri saja.</td></tr>
<tr><td>9. siapa| jang akan kawin bèsoq?</td><td>9. adiq istri Kamil| jang akan kawin bèsoq.</td></tr>
<tr><td>10. adiq mana| jang lakilaki/ ataw jang perempuan?</td><td>10. adiqnja/ jang perempuan.</td></tr>
<tr><td>11. apa kakaqnja jang lakilaki sudah kawin?</td><td>11. sudah| dia sudah kawin/ bulan jang lalu.</td></tr>
</table>

12. sudah berapa-orang| anaq sodara Kamil?	12. sudah dua-orang| seorang/ lakilaki/ dan jang seorang lagi/ perempuan.
13. kapan| sodara akan kawin?	13. saja harap/ taun jang akan datang.
14. dimana| orang-tua sodara tinggal?	14. merèka tinggal di Djakarta.
15. apa merèka senang| sodara akan kawin?	15. ja| merèka senang sekali.
16. siapa| jang kawin minggu jang lalu?	16. itu teman saja/ jang baru kembali dari Amérika.
17. siapasiapa dari temanteman kita| jang sudah ada anaq?	17. hampir semuanja| sudah ada anaq.
18. siapa| jang akan berangkat ke Amérika dua-tiga hari lagi?	18. njonja Biler dengan anaq-anaqnja| tuan Biler akan tinggal disini dua-tiga bulan lagi.
19. kapan| merèka akan sampèy di Amérika nanti?	19. merèka akan sampèy/ bulan jang akan datang.
20. bagèymana| kabar anaq-anaq tuan di Amérika?	20. merèka baiqbaiq sadja.

LESSON 11

11a.1. Basic Sentences

Indonesian	English
dengar	hear
mendengar	hear
bahwa	that
kutjing	cat
beranaq	have a child, kitten, etc.
1. saja dengar/ bahwa kutjing sodara sudah beranaq.	1,1a. I hear that your cat has had kittens.
1a. saja dengar/ kutjing sodara/ sudah beranaq.	
2. ja| beranaq/ tiga hari jang lalu.	2. Yes, it had kittens three days ago.
èkor	tail
lima-èkor	five (animals)
3. lima-èkor| anaqnja.	3. It had five kittens.
4. lima-èkor anaq-kutjing/ banjaq.	4. Five kittens are a lot.
seèkor	one (animal)
andjing	dog
5. dengan seèkor andjing/ sudah terlalu banjaq.	5. With a dog, it's too much.
binatang	animal
6. dirumah kami/ banjaq binatang djuga'.	6. There are a lot of animals in our house too.

sajang	love

7. kami sajang| binatang.

7. We love animals.

katanja	it is said, they say
kabarnja	the news is, they say, I hear
tamat	finish (school), graduate
sekolah	school
sekolah-menengah	high school
pertama	first
sekolah-menengah-pertama	junior high school
sekolah-menengah-atas	senior high school
ès-èm-pé	S.M.P.
ès-èm-a	S.M.A.

8. katanja/ anaq Kamil/ akan tamat ès-èm-pé

8. I've been told Kamil's daughter is going to finish junior high school.

muda	young
kira	reckon, calculate, think
tua	old

9. o masih muda| saja kira/ dia sudah lebih tua.

9. Oh, she's still young. I thought she was older than that.

sebaliqnja	on the contrary

10. sebaliqnja/ saja kira/ dia masih ketjil.

10. On the contrary, I thought she was still small.

ingat	remember
waktu or	when
bila	
masuq	enter
11. saja ingat/ waktu dia masuq sekolah.	11. I remember when she entered school.
bersekolah	go to school
lamanja	in length of time
12. djadi/ dia bersekolah/ sudah sembilan taun| lamanja.	12. So she's been going to school for nine years.
umur	age
13. berapa| umurnja?	13. How old is she?
dalam	in
14. dia lahir/ dalam taun seribu sembilanratus limapuluh.	14. She was born in 1950.
15. djadi/ umurnja tigabelas taun.	15. So she's 13 years old.
16. o ja| sudah besar| rupanja.	16. Oh yes, she's grown up, it seems.

Alfabèt - (Indonesian names of the Latin letters)

a	a	p	pé
b	bé	q	ku
c	sé	r	èr
d	dé	s	ès
e	é	t	té
f	èf	u	u
g	gé	v	fé
h	ha	w	vé or
i	i		wé
j	jé	x	éks or
k	ka		èks
l	èl	y	èy or
m	èm		igerèk
n	èn	z	zèt
o	ó		

11a.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

When the principal clause of a sentence is inverted the word of the predicate which precedes the subject is the loudest word of the sentence. The cadence of the words of the principal clause in normal order and in inverted order is consequently quite different.

1. anaqnja/ lima-èkor. 'It had five kittens' (lit. its children were five).
   lima-èkor| anaqnja.
2. lima-èkor anaq-kutjing/banjaq. 'Five kittens are a lot.'
   banjaq| lima-èkor anaq-kutjing.

11a.3. Notes

Note 11a.3.1. Counting animals.

Just as in counting people the compound numerals berapa-orang, 'how many (persons)?' seorang 'a (person)', dua-orang '(two persons)', etc. are used, so in counting animals the compound numerals berapa-èkor 'How many (animals)', seèkor 'a (n animal)', dua-èkor 'two (animals)' are used. Notice the numeral question word berapa-èkor like berapa-orang. So one may ask:

berapa-èkor| kutjingnja? 'How many cats does he have (lit. how many are his cats?)'.

Note 11a.3.2. Indonesian schools.

At present schooling in Indonesia under the auspices of the government follows the 6-3-3 system:

sekolah raqjat	(S.R.)	6 years
sekolah menegah pertama	(S.M.P.)	3 years
sekolah menengah atas	(S.M.A.)	3 years

Thus the S.R. is like our six-year elementary school, the S.M.P. like our junior high school and the S.M.A. like our senior high school. After the S.M.P. the student enters the University (Universitas). Our phrase 'He is in college' is in Indonesian:

dia sudah beladjar diuniversitas.

Note 11a.3.3. dengar and mendengar.

When the goal is a noun the choice between dengar and mendengar is made in the usual way:

saja mendengar anaq-kutjing.	'hear a kitten.'
apa| jang sodara dengar?	'What did you hear?'

However in referring to the hearing of a statement rather than an actual sound the word dengar is used rather than mendengar:

saja dengar/ dia datang. 'I hear he's coming.'

saja dengar/ bahwa dia datang. 'I hear that he's coming.'

Notice the meaning of the following sentence:

saja mendengar/ dia datang. 'I hear him coming.'

Here the actual sound is involved.

Note 11a.3.4. bahwa.

The word bahwa means 'that' in reporting something that has been said or thought. It can normally be omitted. We have had:

saja dengar/ bahwa kutjing sodara sudah beranaq. or

saja dengar/ kutjing sodara sudah beranaq. 'I hear that your cat has had kittens.' (11a.1.1,1a)

Other instances are as follows:

dia mengatakan/ (bahwa) Anwar akan datang. 'He said (that) Anwar was going to come.'

saja pikir/ (bahwa) itu betul. 'I think (that) that's right.'

dia tidaq ingat/ (bahwa) saja sudah pergi. 'He didn't remember that I had gone.'

Note 11a.3.5. Casual clauses and banjaq.

The word ada is used with a following subject:

disitu/ ada bis. 'There is a bus there.'

disini/ tidaq ada bis. 'There is no bus here.'

There are similar sentences with banjaq:

disini/ banjaq *bis*.	'There are many buses here.'
disini/ tidaq banjaq *bis*.	'There are not many buses here.'

The words ada and banjaq can be combined into the more colloquial ada banjaq:

disini/ ada banjaq *bis*.	'There are many buses here.'

A principal clause in which the subject follows the predicate (or part of it) and the predicate word is not the loudest word in the sentence, is a CASUAL clause. They are often translated by an English sentence beginning with 'there'. Only certain verbs can form a casual clause. Of these you have had ada and banjaq.

The word banjaq is like ada in still another way. Notice the similarity of the following sentences:

saja ada *buku*.	'I have a book.'
saja banjaq *buku*.	'I have many books.'
saja tidaq ada *buku*.	'I don't have a book.'
saja tidaq banjaq *buku*.	'I don't have many books.'
saja ada banjaq *buku*.	'I have many books.'

11a.4. Exercises

11a.4.1. Pronunciation.

1. anaqnja/ lima-èkor. — 'It had five kittens (lit. its children were five).'
   lima-èkor| anaqnja.
2. lima-èkor anaq-kutjing/ banjaq. — 'Five kittens are a lot.'
   banjaq| lima-èkor anaq-kutjing.
3. berapa| umurnja? — 'How old is she?'
   umurnja/ berapa?
4. umurnja/ tigabelas taun. — 'She's thirteen years old.'
   tigabelas taun| umurnja.
5. bolèhkah| saja bertanja'? — 'May I ask a question?'
   apa saja bolèh bertanja'?
6. apa tau sodara berbitjara Indónésya? — 'Can you speak Indonesian?'
   apa sodara tau berbitjara Indónésya?

11a.4.2. Variations.

a. saja dengar/ kutjing sodara sudah beranaq.
   1. saja dengar/ bahwa anaq Anwar sudah bersekolah.
   2. kami dengar/ istrinja sudah beranaq.
   3. merèka dengar/ dia sudah tamat S.M.P.
   4. dia mengatakan/ bahwa kutjingnja/ lima-èkor.
   5. Ali mengatakan/ anaq-andjing Kamil tiga-èkor sadja.

b. ja| beranaq tiga hari jang lalu.
   1. ja| istrinja beranaq sebulan jang lalu.
   2. anaqnja tamat/ minggu jang lalu (last week).
   3. dia tamat ès-èm-pé/ seminggu jang lalu (a week ago).
   4. Ali masuq sekolah/ minggu jang akan datang (next week).

c. lima-èkor anaq-kutjing/ banjaq.

   1. tiga-èkor andjing/ terlalu banjaq.
   2. seèkor anaq-andjing/ sedikit.
   3. seorang anaq/ sedikit sadja.
   4. tiga taun bersekolah/ tidaq lama.
   5. sepuluh taun bersekolah di Universitas/ agaq lama.

d. saja ingat/ waktu dia masuq sekolah.

   1. saja ingat/ waktu dia masih ketjil.
   2. saja ingat/ bila umurnja masih setaun.
   3. kami ingat/ waktu dia baru lahir.
   4. merèka ingat/ waktu dia baru sehari umurnja.

e. djadi/ dia bersekolah/ sudah sembilan taun lamanja.

   1. dia bersekolah baru setaun lamanja.
   2. saja bekerdja/ sudah tiga minggu lamanja.
   3. merèka mentjari' anaq-andjing itu/ sudah tiga hari lamanja.
   4. djadi dia tinggal dihotèl itu/ sebulan lamanja.

f. dia lahir/ dalam taun seribu sembilanratus limapuluh.

   1. dia lahir/ dalam taun ini.
   2. dia lahir/ dalam taun jang lalu.
   3. merèka akan sampèy/ dalam taun jang akan datang.
   4. dia masuq sekolah/ dalam taun seribu sembilanratus ampatpuluh tiga.

11a.4.3. Translations.

1. saja dengar/ sodara membeli rumah baru.	1. I hear you bought a new house.
2. istri Ali/ beranaq tiga hari jang lalu.	2. Ali's wife had a child three days ago.
3. seèkor andjing/ masih terlalu sedikit.	3. One dog is still too few.
4. dikota kami/ banjaq| anaq bersekolah.	4. Many of the children in our city attend school.
5. anaq Kamil akan tamat ès-èm-pé hari ini.	5. Kamil's child will finish S.M.P. today.
6. saja kira/ anaq Kamil itu/ masih muda.	6. I thought Kamil's child was still young.
7. ibu-bapa'nja/ sudah tua.	7. His parents are old.
8. saja ingat/ waktu sodara berangkat ke Amérika.	8. I remember when you left for America.
9. djadi/ sodara Ali di Amérika/ lima taun lamanja.	9. Consequently Mr. Ali was in America for five years.
10. bila| sodara Kamil lahir?	10. When was Mr. Kamil born?
11. djadi/ karena anaqnja lahir/ dia tidaq dapat datang.	11. So because his child was born he was unable to come.
12. berapa| umur orang jang membeli rumah itu?	12. How old was the man who bought that house?
13. bila/ dan dimana| merèka akan kawin?	13. When and where are they going to get married?
14. merèka akan kawin/ tiga hari lagi/ di Surabaja.	14. They are going to get married in Surabaja.

<table>
<tr><td>15. orang-tuanja gembira sekali| merèka akan tamat.</td><td>15. Their parents are very happy that they're going to finish.</td></tr>
<tr><td>16. èkor kutjing itu pandjang.</td><td>16. The tail of that cat is long.</td></tr>
</table>

11a.4.4. Responses.

<table>
<tr><td>1. saja dengar/ kutjing sodara/ sudah beranaq.</td><td>1. ja| beranaq/ tiga hari jang lalu.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. berapa-èkor| anaq-kutjing sodara itu?</td><td>2. lima-èkor| anaqnja.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. lima-èkor anaq-kutjing/ banjaq bukan?</td><td>3. ja| dengan seèkor andjing/ sudah terlalu banjaq.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4. mengapa| begitu banjaq| (so many) binatang dirumah sodara?</td><td>4. kami sajang sekali binatang.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. kabarnja/ anaq Kamil akan tamat ès-èm-pé</td><td>5. o saja kira/ dia masuq ès-èm-a/ sudah lama.</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. dia bersekolah/ baru sembilan taun lamanja.</td><td>6. kalaw begitu/ dia masih muda.</td></tr>
<tr><td>7. apa sodara kira/ anaq Kamil sudah tua?</td><td>7. ja| tetapi sekarang/ saja ingat/ dia lahir/ dalam taun sembilanbelas limapuluh.</td></tr>
<tr><td>8. siapa dengar| kutjing kami beranaq?</td><td>8. sodara Ali| jang dengar.</td></tr>
<tr><td>9. kapan/ dan dimana| kutjing itu beranaq?</td><td>9. minggu jang lalu| dirumah kami.</td></tr>
<tr><td>10. berapa-èkor| anaq-andjing sodara?</td><td>10. satu-èkor sadja| anaq-andjing kami.</td></tr>
<tr><td>11. berapa banjaq| orang dirumah itu sekarang?</td><td>11. ada sepuluh-orang| saja pikir.</td></tr>
</table>

12. berapa-orang| anaq teman sodara itu?

12. anaqnja/ sudah tiga-orang.

13. banjaqkah| binatang dikebun-binatang (zoo) itu?

13. tidaq-begitu banjaq| sebap kotanja ketjil.

14. berapa-orang| anaq sodara jang sudah sekolah?

14. empat-orang/ sudah sekolah/ dan jang seorang lagi itu/ belum.

15. berapa-orang| diès-èm-pé/ dan berapa-orang diès-èm-a?

15. tiga-orang/ diès-èm-pé| dan seorang/ diès-èm-a.

16. siapa dari anaq sodara| jang sajang binatang?

16. saja pikir/ semuanja| sajang binatang.

17. apa sodara masih ingat| waktu anaq saja lahir.

17. tentu sadja| saja ingat| dua taun jang lalu bukan?

18. siapa ingat| nama orang Amérika itu?

18. saja| jang ingat pa'/ namanja Djon Bèl.

19. sudah berapa lama| dia bersekolah diès-èm-a?

19. dia bersèkolah/ baru sebulan sadja.

20. baru berapa lama| orang itu datang?

20. baru satu djam pa'..

11b.1 Basic Sentences

1. tanggalnja/ hampir sama dengan tanggal lahir saja.	1. The (lit. its, his, her) date is almost the same as my birth date.
saja punja	mine
sodara punja	yours
kami punja	ours
sesudah	after
2. saja punja/ tiga hari sesudah dia punja.	2. Mine is three days after hers.
adiq saja punja	my younger sibling's
sebelum	before
sebelumnja	before it
3. adiq saja punja/ satu minggu sebelumnja.	3. My younger brother's is one week before it.
adakan	provide, hold
mengadakan	provide, hold
pèsta	party
hari-ulang-taun	anniversary, birthday
pèsta hari-ulang-taun	birthday party
minggu depan	next week
4. kami akan mengadakan pèsta hari-ulang-taunnja/ minggu depan.	We're going to have his birthday party next week.

hari Minggu or Minggu	Sunday
hari Senèn or hari Senin Senèn or Senin	Monday
Selasa	Tuesday
Rebó or Rabu	Wednesday
Kemis or Kamis	Thursday
Djum'at or Djuma'at	Friday
Saptu	Saturday
5. datanglah kerumah kami/ hari minggu jang akan datang.	5. Come to our house next Sunday.
6. baiqlah| saja datang.	6. O.K. I'll come.
atas	on (for)
undangan	invitation, invited person
7. terimakasih atas undangan.	7. Thanks for the invitation.
kelas	class, grade
8. adiq sodara/ kelas berapa?	8. What grade is your younger brother in?

raqjat	people
sekolah raqjat or ès-èr	elementary school
9. dia/ kelas nam/ sekolah raqjat.	9. He's in the sixth grade in the elementary school.
10. hari apa| hari ini?	10. What day is today?
11. hari ini/ hari Selasa.	11. Today is Tuesday.
kemarèn dulu	day before yesterday
12. djadi/ kemarèn dulu/ hari Minggu.	12. So the day before yesterday was Sunday.
lusa	day after tomorrow
mulai	begin
bekerdja	work
13. lusa/ saja harus mulai bekerdja lagi.	13. The day after tomorrow I've got to begin working again.
liburan	vacation
selesèj	end, finish, be over
14. liburan saja/ hampir selesèj.	14. My vacation is almost over.
berlibur	go on vacation
15. saja berlibur/ minggu jang akan datang.	15. I go on vacation next week.

11b.2. Pronunciation and Spelling

We have had two intonation indicators: the slant (/) and the vertical (|). They occur at points where the Indonesian often will seem to slow down slightly or even noticeably. The slant occurs at points where the voice rises and the vertical is placed at points where the voice falls or is level. If the vertical is immediately preceded by a loud (i.e. underlined) word, the word is pronounced with a loud falling intonation which resembles the end of a sentence, but is not quite so final. If the vertical is not immediately preceded by a loud word, the intonation on the preceding word is level.

There are thus four combinations: (1) slant immediately preceded by a stressed (loud) word; (2) slant immediately preceded by an unstressed word; (3) vertical preceded by a stressed word and (4) vertical preceded by an unstressed word:

(1) saja dengar/ dia sudah datang. 'I heard that he has come.'

(2) kawan saja/ sudah datang. 'My friend has come.'

(3) kawan sodara| jang saja tjari'. 'It is your friend that I am looking for.'

(4) kawan saja| jang mengatakan sodara akan datang. 'It was my friend who said that you were going to come.'

11b.3. Notes

Note 11b.3.1. punja.

The particle punja is placed after a noun or a noun phrase in much the same as the English possessive suffix when a noun does not follow: Thus:

ini/ saja punja.	'This is mine.'
itu/ sodara punja.	'That is yours.'
buku ini/ siapa punja?	'Whose is this book?'
adiq saja punja.	'It is my younger sibling's.'

There is also a phrase exemplified by saja punja buku in the meaning 'my book' and phrases like it occur, but are considered substandard by most educated speakers.

Note 11b.3.2. sesudah and sebelum.

The words sesudah 'after' and sebelum 'before' are both CONJUNCTIONS and PREPOSITIONS. As conjunctions they can be followed by clauses:

sebelum saja datang/ dia pergi.	'Before I came he went.'
sesudah saja datang/ dia pergi.	'After I came he went.'

They are also prepositions: As prepositions they are followed by a noun or noun phrase:

sesudah pèsta/ merèka berangkat.	'After the party, they left.'
merèka berangkat/ sebulum pèsta.	'They left before the party.'

As prepositions sesudah and sebelum can be followed by nja: sebelumnja 'before it', sesudahnja 'after it.'

Note 11b.3.3. Numerals before and after.

Numerals before a noun generally specify the number as a total:

tiga hari	'three days'

Numerals after a noun specify which one of a set is concerned:

taun duapuluh ribu	'the year 2000'
kelas empat	'class four, fourth class'
djam tiga	'three o'clock (i.e. hour three)'

11b.4. Exercises

11b.4.1. Pronunciation.

a. saja de*ngar*/ dia sudah *datang*. 'I heard that he has come.'

kawan saja/ sudah *datang*. 'My friend has come.'

kawan so*dara*| jang saja tjari'. 'It is your friend that I am looking for.'

kawan *saja*| jang mengatakan| sodara akan datang. 'It was my friend who said that you were going to come.'

b. kawan saja/ menga*takan*/ sodara akan *datang*. 'My friend said you were going to come.'

kawan *saja*| mengatakan| sodara akan datang. 'It was my friend (that) said you were going to come.'

c. apa Apul *tau*/ sodara di*sini*? 'Does Apul know you are here?'

apa *Apul*| tau sodara disini? 'Is it Apul (that) knows you are here?'

apa *Apul*| jang tau| sodara disini? 'Is Apul the one who knows you are here?'

d. saja membeli buku di*situ*. 'I bought the books *there*.'

saja membeli *buku*| disitu. 'I bought (the) *books* there.'

saja| membeli buku| disitu. 'It was *I* bought books there.'

saja| jang membeli buku| disitu. 'It was I that bought books there.'

e. Anwar *pikir*/ itu be*tul*. 'Anwar thinks that's right.'

Sukardjo *ingat*/ sodara mau be*rangkat*. 'Sukardjo remembers that you wanted to leave.'

Ali minta'/ sodara datang bèsoq. 'Ali requests (that) you come tomorrow.'

dia mengatakan/ sodara sudah pergi. 'He said you had gone.'

11b.4.2. Variations.

a. saja punja/ tiga hari sesudah dia punja.
   1. dia punja/ sehari sebelum merèka punja.
   2. tanggal lahir saja/ sebulan/ sesudah sodara punja.
   3. hari-ulang-taun anaq saja/ seminggu sebelum saja punja.
   4. bukunja/ lebih pandjang dari saja punja.

b. kami akan mengadakan pèsta hari-ulang-taunnja/ minggu depan.
   1. kami akan mengadakan pèstanja/ bulan jang akan datang.
   2. kita akan pergi kepèstanja/ taun depan.
   3. siapa| jang mengadakan pèsta ini?
   4. merèka akan mengadakan pèsta itu.

c. datanglah kerumah kami/ hari Minggu jang akan datang.
   1. datanglah kerumah saja/ hari Selasa depan.
   2. datanglah kemari/ Djum'at jang akan datang.
   3. silahkanlah datang kerumah kami/ bèsoq.
   4. pergilah kesekolah/ Senèn depan.

d. dia kelas nam sekolah raqjat.
   1. dia kelas lima/ disekolah raqjat.
   2. merèka baru kelas empat ès-èr.
   3. adiq saja/ sudah kelas tiga ès-èm-pé.
   4. anaq saja/ masih kelas dua ès-èm-a.

e. lusa/ saja harus mulai bekerdja lagi.
   1. hari ini/ saja harus mulai bersekolah lagi.
   2. kemarèn/ saja dapat berlibur lagi.
   3. taun ini/ saja bisa beladjar lagi.
   4. nanti/ saja harus bertanja lagi.
   5. tadi/ saja mulai mentjari' lagi.

f. liburan saja/ hampir selesày.
   1. kalimat ini/ hampir betul.
   2. anaq saja/ hampir bersekolah.
   3. adiq saja/ hampir berlibur.
   4. istrinja/ hampir beranaq.
   5. kakaqnja/ hampir kawin.

11b.4.3. Translations.

1.	datanglah kerumah kami| sodara..	1.	Come to our house, sir.
2.	kalaw begitu/ umurnja sudah sepuluh taun.	2.	In that case he is ten years old.
3.	kalaw sodara ada adiq/ perkenalkanlah kepada saja.	3.	If you have a younger sibling introduce him to me.
4.	tolong perkenalkan teman sodara itu kepada saja.	4.	Please introduce that friend of yours to me.
5.	perkenalkanlah saja kepada nona itu| sodara..	5.	Introduce me to that young lady, my friend.
6.	rumah jang besar dan tinggi itu/ kami punja.	6.	That big tall house is ours.
7.	sesudah dia/ ada seorang lagi| adiq saja.	7.	After him I have another younger sibling.

8. djadi/ ada dua-orang| adiq saja.	8. So I have two younger siblings.
9. satu taun sebelum merèka kawin/ saja memperkenalkan Ali kepada Ani.	9. A year before they got married I introduced Ali to Ani.
10. siapa| jang mengadakan pèsta itu untuq merèka?	10. Who arranged that party for them?
11. orang-tuanja/ senang sekali| mengadakan pèsta untuq dia.	11. His parents were very happy to arrange a party for him.
12. pèsta-hari-ulang-taunnja/ orang tuanja| jang mengadakannja.	12. His parents were the ones who arranged his birthday party.
13. harihari saja bekerdja/ jalah/ hari Senèn/ Selasa/ Rebó/ Kemis/ dan Djum'at.	13. The days I work are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
14. saja menjampèykan/ terimakasih sodara Ali/ atas undangan sodara itu.	14. I give (you) Mr. Ali's thanks for your invitation.
15. sodara Ali/ minta' sampèykan terimakasihnja.	15. Mr. Ali requests (me) to present his thanks.
16. kelas berapa sodara| waktu berangkat ke Amérika?	16. In what grade were you when you went to America?
17. kerèta-api di Indónésya/ ada tiga kelasnja.	17. The trains in Indonesia have three classes (lit. there are three classes of them).
18. kerèta-api/ selalu banjaq/ orang dikelas tiga.	18. The trains always have a lot of people in third class.
19. sekolah raqjat di Indónésya/ ada enam kelasnja.	19. The elementary school in Indonesia has six grades.

20. buku itu/ saja punja.	20. That book is mine.
21. sodara punjakah| rumah jang besar itu?	21. Is that big house yours?
22. apa Ali punja| tastas ini?	22. Are these bags Ali's?
23. siapa punja| barangbarang itu?	23. Whose are those things?
24. selamat berlibur| sodara..	24. Have a good vacation friend.

11b.4.4. Responses.

1. kapan| tanggal lahirnja?	1. tanggal lahirnja/ hampir sama/ dengan tanggal lahir saja.
2. bagèymana| adiq sodara punja?	2. adiq saja punja/ satu minggu sebelumnja.
3. dan bagèymana| sodara punja?	3. saja punja/ tiga hari sesudah dia punja.
4. apa sodara akan mengadakan pèstanja?	4. ja| kami akan mengadakan pèsta-hari-ulang-taunnja/ minggu depan.
5. banjaqkah| undangannja?	5. ja| datanglah kerumah kami/ hari-minggu depan.
6. adiq sodara/ kelas berapa?	6. dia kelas nam/ sekolah raqjat.
7. hari apa| hari ini?	7. hari ini/ hari Selasa.
8. djadi/ kemarèn/ hari Senèn.	8. ja| dan bèsoq/ hari Rebó.
9. apa sodara akan bekerdja| lusa?	9. lusa/ hari Kemis| djadi/ saja harus bekerdja| hari itu.
10. liburan sodara/ hampir selesòy bukan?	10. sebaliqnja| liburan saja/ mulai minggu jang akan datang.
11. selamat berlibur| sodara..	11. terimakasih.

12.	tanggal berapa| sodara akan berangkat ke Amérika?	12.	saja akan berangkat/ tanggal satu/ bulan depan.
13.	apa sodara masih ingat| tanggal lahir anaq ini?	13.	ja| tentu sadja| tanggal tiga/ Maret jang lalu.
14.	siapa punja| rumah jang tinggi itu?	14.	o| itu rumah tuan Anwar.
15.	sebelum sodara pergi ke Amérika/ dikota mana| sodara tinggal?	15.	saja tinggal dikota Djakarta.
16.	sodara bersekolah dimana| sebelum masuq sekolah ini?	16.	saja bersekolah diès-èm-a itu.
17.	siapa| akan mengadakan pèsta-hari-ulang-taunnja?	17.	nona Seri| jang akan mengadakan pèstanja.
18.	pèsta apa| jang sodara akan adakan?	18.	pèsta jang saja akan adakan itu/ pèsta-hari-ulang-taun kakaq saja.
19.	kapan/ dan dimana| sodara akan mengadakan pèstanja?	19.	saja akan mengadakan pèstanja/ lusa| dirumah saja.
20.	hari apa| sodara akan tamat minggu ini?	20.	saja akan tamat lusa| hari Selasa.

LESSON 12

Part 1. Review of Lessons 7 - 9

I. Preliminary.

1. Pronunciation.

a. The vowels.

Amérika
tókó
apa kabar?
orang
mèdja

rumah
buku
ótó
sekarang
Indónésya

potlot
kiri
suka'
sjukur
potong

2. Negate the following sentences by using bukan or tidak.

1. orang itu/ mengulang harganja.
2. dia akan mentjoba'/ hotèl itu.
3. harganja| jang sodara harus ulang.
4. buku ini| jang saja akan beli.
5. kawan saja/ maw menundjukkan hotèl jang bagus.
6. setasyon-kerèta-api itu/ ketjil.
7. tuan itu| jang maw membeli mèdja.
8. saja suka' kursi/ jang lebih rendah.
9. hotèl itu/ lebih besar dari setasyon.
10. saja| jang membelinja.
11. hotèl itu/ namanja/ hotèl Indónésya.
12. saja/ orang Inggeris.
13. ini djalan ke Bogor.

3. Fill in the proper verb form, with or without meNG-.
    1. apa| jang sodara maw (katakan)?
    2. jang saja akan (beli)/ tidak begitu mahal.
    3. saja akan (beli) jang ini.
    4. apa sodara maw (tjari') mèdja?
    5. tolong (sampèykan) salam saja kepadanja.
    6. sodarakah| jang (tjari') Mahmut?
    7. apakah| jang sodara (sampèykan) kepada tuan Semit?
    8. tolong (perkenalkan) saja kepadanja.
    9. jang mana| jang sodara (beli) tadi?
    10. maukah sodara| saja (perkenalkan) kepada nona itu?

4. Invert the following to predicate-subject.
    1. saja/ orang Indónésya.
    2. hotèl itu/ tidak begitu menjenangkan.
    3. jang membeli pulpèn itu/ adiq saja.
    4. tempat-tinggal sodara/ dekat| dari sini.
    5. hotèl jang di Djalan Djènderal Sudirman itu/ namanja/ apa?
    6. bahasanja/ bahasa Inggeris.
    7. saja suka' sekali.
    8. jang akan memperkenalkan saja nanti/ siapa?
    9. tuan Semit/ baru berangkat ke Djakarta.
    10. ini djalan ke Bogor.

5. Negate the sentences in 4 by using bukan or tidak (if possible).

6. Change the sentences in 4 into yes-no questions by using apa (if possible).

7. Invert the sentences in 4 and negate.

8. Invert the sentences in 4 and change into yes-no questions.

9. Invert the sentences in 4 and form questions by using kah after the predicate.

10. Invert the sentences in 4, negate, and form questions with kah.

II. Translate the following into Indonesian. After you have finished, compare your sentences with those referred to in the accompanying parentheses. Some of the sentences referred to are exact translations; others are merely suggestive:

1. What do you want to buy? (7a.1.2)
2. I would like to buy some chairs too. (7a.1.6)
3. What I am looking for is a table. (7a.1.4)
4. These chairs are small. (7a.1.10)
5. That table isn't very big. (7a.1.13)
6. In that case it's that table that I'll buy. (7a.1.16)
7. The houses there are too big for us. (7a.4.3.14)
8. There are some big ones and some that aren't. (7a.4.3.17)
9. Please look for that book. (7a.4.3.20)
10. Who are you looking for? (7a.4.3.24)
11. It's that man who wants to buy a table. (7a.4.3.2)
12. But I don't like a table that's too high. (7b.1.6)
13. This table is lower than that one. (7b.1.8)
14. That round table is expensive. (7b.1.11)
15. If the price is satisfactory, I'll buy it. (7b.1.15)

16. If you do not see a satisfactory table, you may order it in this store. (7b.1.17)
17. In your opinion are the things there expensive? (7b.4.3.12)
18. What sort of a table do you prefer? (7b.4.3.20)
19. Where did you buy this inexpensive fountain-pen? (7b.4.3.16)
20. These tables are long and low. (7b.4.3.3)
21. What is your name? (8a.1.1)
22. My name is not Mahmut. (8a.1.4)
23. Who knows Mr. Mahmut? (8a.1.5,7)
24. Mr. Ali is your older brother isn't he? (8a.1.9)
25. Please give him my regards. (8a.1.13)
26. He'll be coming in an hour. (8a.1.14)
27. What is that friend of your's name? (8a.4.3.1)
28. I would like to go to Djakarta, and my bus leaves in an hour. (8a.4.3.10)
29. He leaves at eight o'clock in the morning by train. (8a.4.3.16)
30. What did he leave by? (8a.4.3.17)
31. Djakarta's buses are still nice. (8a.4.3.21)
32. What's the name of your hotel? (8b.1.3)
33. Where I live is near here. (8b.1.11)
34. What is the address? (8b.1.13)
35. I used to live at twelve Diponegoro Street. (8b.1.15)
36. Do you know Subagjo's address in Indonesia? (8b.4.3.4)
37. The man on the left of Abu is Ali. (8b.4.3.8)
38. Who knows Anwar that lives on Surabaja Street? (8b.4.3.7)
39. The hotel where he lives is not very big. (8b.4.3.10)
40. Is the Hotel Duta Indonesia where you live? (8b.4.4.4)

41. I would like to introduce my friend. (9a.1.1)
42. I think he will be here in a little while. (9a.1.3)
43. That one's my friend, the tall one. (9a.1.9)
44. I can talk Indonesian a little. (9a.1.13)
45. He has just come from the United States. (9a.1.4)
46. Can you say it in Indonesian? (9a.4.3.6)
47. Which one did you introduce just before? (9a.4.3.11)
48. He has just understood what you said. (9a.4.3.14)
49. Sukardjo is now able to speak English a little bit. (9a.4.3.13)
50. Do you like speaking in that language? (9a.4.3.7)
51. Why do you like Indonesian? (9b.1.1)
52. Indonesian is not very difficult. (9b.1.2)
53. From whom did you learn Indonesian? (9b.1.4)
54. Exactly a year, ten months and a week. (9b.1.10)
55. How long have you been in Indonesia? (9b.1.12)
56. You must know exactly what you want. (9b.4.3.15)
57. I studied Indonesian for quite a long time. (9b.4.3.18)
58. My friend almost bought a different book. (9b.4.3.14)
59. Who did you say has just come from the United States? (9b.4.3.4)
60. Which book do you like when (= if) you're studying? (9b.4.3.12)

III. Give a response in a few words to the following. At the place indicated in parentheses the same or a similar question accompanied by a reply is found among the "Responses":

1. apa| jang sodara tjari'? (7a.4.4.1)
2. apa sodara maw membeli mèdja ini? (7a.4.4.4)
3. apa mèdja jang besar ini/ baiq? (7a.4.4.7)
4. dimana| sodara mentjari' buku itu? (7a.4.4.11)

5. apa djamdjam itu/tjotjoq? (7a.4.4.13)
6. apa kursi itu/terlalu ketjil? (7b.4.4.5)
7. apa sodara suka'| mentjari' barangbarang jang bagus dipasar? (7b.4.4.8)
8. dimana| bapa' ketemu dengan nona itu? (7b.4.4.9)
9. siapa dari sodarasodara| suka' ketemu dengan tuan Semit? (7b.4.4.10)
10. kapan| ibu akan ketemu dengan njonja Sukardjo? (7b.4.4.15)
11. siapa| nama sodara? (8a.4.4.1)
12. apa Mahmut| nama sodara? (8a.4.4.3)
13. siapa| jang kenal Mahmut? (8a.4.4.7)
14. nama adiq sodara/ Abu| bukan? (8a.4.4.16)
15. siapa| menjampèykan salam kepada adiq Ali? (8a.4.4.20)
16. Hotèl Duta Indónésyakah| dimana sodara tinggal? (8b.4.4.4)
17. apa| nama hotèl| dimana sodara tinggal? (8b.4.4.9)
18. apa jang didekat Harmoni itukah| hotèl sodara? (8b.4.4.13)
19. hotèl apa| jang di Djalan Djènderal Sudirman itu? (8b.4.4.14)
20. apa| alamat sodara sekarang? (8b.4.4.16)
21. apa mengerti dia| bahasa Indónésya? (9a.4.4.1)
22. apa dapat tuan| berbitjara Indónésya? (9a.4.4.4)
23. maukah sodara memperkenalkan kawan sodara? (9a.4.4.7)
24. apa dia baru datang dari Amérika? (9a.4.4.8)
25. kawan jang mana| jang tau berbitjara Indónésya? (9a.4.4.15)
26. mengapa| tuan suka' bahasa Indónésya? (9b.4.4.1)
27. sudah berapa lama| tuan di Indónésya? (9b.4.4.5)
28. kenapa| sodara tidaq-begitu suka' bahasa Inggeris? (9b.4.4.8)
29. bahasa apa| jang lebih sukar daripada bahasa Inggeris? (9b.4.4.10)
30. berapa taun| sodara di Amérika Serikat? (9b.4.4.14)

Part 2. Review of Lessons 10 - 11

I. Preliminary.

1. Pronunciation.

a. e.

sekali
beli
rendah
tetapi
memperkenalkan
lebih
memesan
menjenangkan
djènderal
mengerti

b. Slants and verticals.

1. rumah itu/ merèka punja.
2. siapa| jang mengadakan pèsta itu?
3. kerèta-api/ selalu banjaq orang| dikelas tiga.
4. saja ingat/ waktu dia masih ketjil.
5. dia bersekolah/ baru setaun| lamanja.
6. saja kira/ anaq Kamil itu/ masih muda.
7. kapan/ dan dimana| kutjing itu beranaq?
8. sodara Ali| jang dengar.
9. ada sepuluh orang| saja pikir.
10. kalaw begitu/ dia masih muda.

2. Give a negative reply to the following, using a full sentence:

1. apa ini potlot?
2. apa orang itu/ betul?
3. apa sodara sudah makan?
4. apa orang itu/ sodara Sukardjo?
5. apa djam-tangannja/ rusaq?

6. apa sudah pukul tiga?
7. apa djam sodara/ masih tjotjoq?
8. apa djam itu/ djam sodara?
9. apa satu tambah tiga/ sama dengan lima?
10. apa djam Minar lambat?

3. Choose between jang and bahwa to fill the blanks in the following sentences:

    1. saja dengar/ ________ Anwar akan datang.
    2. orang itu| ________ kenal Anwar.
    3. siapa| ________ mengatakan| ________ saja sudah pergi?
    4. saja pikir/ ________ itu tidaq betul.
    5. apa| ________ sodara dengar?

4. Insert the proper compound numeral in place of the English words in parentheses in the following sentences:

    1. (How many)| jang akan datang kerumah sodara?
    2. dia membeli (two) kutjing.
    3. (Five) orang-Djawa/ sudah pulang.
    4. dirumahnja/ (how many) andjing?
    5. selain dari Kamil/ ada (four) Indónésya lagi.

5. Combine the following two sentences into one: e.g.

    saja kenal seorang Indónésya. namanja/ Sukardjo.
    saja kenal seorang Indónésya/ jang namanja Sukardjo.

    1. saja baru beli/ sebuah kursi. harganja mahal.
    2. mèdja itu/ terlalu ketjil. harganja/ mahal.
    3. ada lima orang lagi. bahasanja Perantjis.

4. salahseorang/ dari negeri Inggeris. temannja/ nona Suarni.
5. saja maw memperkenalkan teman saja. asalnja/ dari New York.
6. saja maw membeli kursi ini. harganja/ memuaskan.

6. Invert the sentences in 5 according to the following pattern.

saja kenal seorang Indónésya/ jang Sukardjo| namanja.

II. Translate the following into Indonesian. After you have finished, compare your sentences with those referred to in the accompanying parentheses. Some of the sentences referred to are exact translations; others are merely suggestive:

1. Among them are five teachers. (10a.1.3)
2. They're all foreigners like me. (10a.1.5)
3. From which countries do they come? (10a.1.7)
4. Besides me there are five others whose language is English. (10a.1.10-11)
5. The businessman is a German; he's from the city of Bonn. (10a.1.12)
6. The other two were born in Chicago. (10a.1.16)
7. Thank God I have many Indonesian friends. (10a.1.18)
8. What things did you buy at the Matahari store? (10a.4.3.2)
9. One of them was the one who came from Semarang. (10a.4.3.4)
10. One of them is originally from Java. (10a.4.3.8)
11. I know him well; his wife is my sister. (10b.1.3)
12. Abu's older brother is getting married in two or three days. (10b.1.5)
13. His parents are happy, no doubt. (10b.1.14)
14. Do you mean Abu the Minangkabau? (10b.1.6)
15. Of course they are very happy that their children are getting married. (10b.1.15)

16. He is some kind of a relative of mine because his wife is my relative. (10b.4.3.3)

17. Are there many foreigners studying at the University of Indonesia? (10b.4.3.14)

18. Among the Indonesians there are many who are from Java. (10b.4.3.17)

19. I already have two children, one a boy (= male) and the other a girl (= female). (10b.4.4.12)

20. Her younger brother will go home in another week. (10b.4.2.c.3)

21. I've been told Kamil's daughter is going to finish junior high school. (11a.1.8)

22. On the contrary I thought she was still small. (11a.1.10)

23. She's grown up, it seems. (11a.1.16)

24. So she's been going to school for nine years. (11a.1.12)

25. Our cat has had five kittens. (11a.1.3)

26. Many of the children in our city attend school. (11a.4.3.4)

27. I hear you bought a new home. (11a.4.3.1)

28. So because his child was born, he was unable to come. (11a.4.3.11)

29. Three children are in the junior high school, and the other one is in senior high. (11a.4.4.15)

30. I think all of them love animals. (11a.4.4.16)

31. The date is almost the same as my birthday. (11b.1.1)

32. We're going to have his birthday party next week. (11b.1.4)

33. Come to our house next Sunday. (11b.1.5)

34. The day after tomorrow I've got to begin working again. (11b.1.13)

35. He's in the sixth grade in elementary school. (11b.1.9)

36. The days I work are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. (11b.4.3.13)

37. The trains in Indonesia have three classes. (11b.4.3.17)

38. Introduce me to that young lady, my friend. (11b.4.3.5)

39. A year before they got married I introduced Ali to Ani. (11b.4.3.9)

40. The trains always have a lot of people in third class. (11b.4.3.18)

III. Give a response in a few words to the following. At the place indicated in parentheses the same or a similar question accompanied by a reply is found among the "Responses":

1. siapasiapa| temanteman sodara itu? (10a.4.4.1)
2. dikota manasadja| merèka akan tinggal nanti? (10a.4.4.17)
3. orang asing apasadja| jang masih tinggal di Indónésya? (10a.4.4.19)
4. siapasadja lagi| jang akan datang nanti? (10a.4.4.6)
5. selain dari sodara/ siapa lagi| jang akan pergi ke Amérika? (10a.4.4.12)
6. siapa| jang asalnja dari Djawa? (10b.4.4.7)
7. apa sudah kawin| adiqnja jang lakilaki? (10b.4.4.4)
8. bagèymana| kabar anaq-anaq tuan di Amérika? (10b.4.4.20)
9. dimana| orang-tua sodara tinggal? (10b.4.4.14)
10. apa sodara kenal-baiq| dengan Kamil? (10b.4.4.8)
11. berapa-èkor| anaq-kutjing sodara itu? (11a.4.4.2)
12. berapa banjaq| orang dirumah itu sekarang? (11a.4.4.11)
13. berapa-orang| anaq sodara jang sudah sekolah? (11a.4.4.14)
14. siapa| dari anaq sodara| jang sajang binatang? (11a.4.4.16)
15. mengapa| begitu banjaq binatang dirumah sodara? (11a.4.4.4)
16. apa sodara akan bekerdja| lusa? (11b.4.4.9)
17. liburan sodara/hampir selesèy| bukan? (11b.4.4.10)
18. kapan| tanggal lahir sodara? (11b.4.4.2)
19. siapa punja| rumah jang tinggi itu? (11b.4.4.14)
20. apa sodara akan mengadakan pèstanja? (11b.4.4.4)

VOCABULARY

The following list includes all the words that have occurred in Basic Sentences of

Lessons 13 - 17

abu: dust, ashes 17a

Achdiat: Achdiat 14a

achir: end 15a

achir bulan: end of the month 15a

agaknja: probably 13a

Agustus: August 16a

ahli: expert 14b

ajam: chicken 17a

ajam goréng: fried chicken 17a

ajam panggang: barbecued chicken 17a

ajo [ajo, ajo']: come on 13b

ambil (mengambil, diambil): take, take away 14a

ambilkan (mengambilkan, diambilkan): get for someone, fetch 17b

angin: wind 16b

angin ribut: storm 16b

angin topan: typhoon, storm 16b

angkat (mengangkat, diangkat): lift up. carry, carry away 14b

apa2 [apa-apa]: anything 15a

apalagi: furthermore, besides 15a

apa sadja: anything at all 16a

April: April 16a

arah: direction 13b

artikel: article 13a

„Athéis" [atéis]: "Atheist" 14a

atjar: pickle 17a

awan: cloud 16a

babi: pig, pork 17a

babi panggang: barbecued pork 17a

badan: body 16b

bajar (membajar, dibajar): pay, pay for 14b

Balai Pustaka: Balai Pustaka (a publishing company) 14b

banténg [bantèng]: wild buffalo 15b

barat: west 15b

baru: new 14b

batja (membatja, dibatja): read 13a

bawa [bawa'] (membawa, dibawa): bring, carry 13a

beberapa: several 14b

beberapa lama: some time 16b

béda: difference 17a

beku: freeze, congeal, harden 16b

belakang: back, rear 14b

belandja or berbelandja: shop 15a

bélok [bèloq]: turn (right or left), veer 15b

bélok kanan: turn right 15b

bélok kiri: turn left 15b

beras: polished rice (uncooked) 17a

berbelandja or belandja: shop 15a

berdjalan: walk 13b

ber-djalan2 [berdjalan-djalan]: walk around, take a walk 13a

berdjalan kaki: go on foot 13b

berhasil: succeed 14a

berikan (memberikan, diberikan): give (an object) 13a

beristirhat or istirahat: rest 15a

ber-matjam2 [bermatjam-matjam] or matjam2 [matjam-matjam]: various (kinds of) 17a

bersih: clean 15b

bertambah or tambah: increasingly 16a

berteduh: take shelter 16a

besar: big, large, heavy (of rain) 16a

bétja [bètja, bètja']: pedicab 13b

biar: let 13b

biarpun: although, even if 14a

bikin (membikin, dibikin: do make 15a

bilang (membilang, dibilang): say 17b

bintang: star 16b

bioskop [biòskòp]: movie, movies 16a

biru: blue 14b

bis surat: mailbox 13b

bon: check, bill 17b

buah: fruit 17b

buah2an [buah-buahan]: fruit (collective) 17b

buat: for 17a

buat (membuat, dibuat): do, make 15a

bukan... sadja: not only 16b

buku roman or roman: novel 14a

bulan: moon 16a

bumbu: spice 17a

bungkus (membungkus, dibungkus): wrap 13a

bungkusan: package, bundle 13a

Celsius [Sèlsyus]: Celsius, centigrade 16b

chusus: special 17b

dadar: omelet 17a

daftar: list 17a

daftar harga: price list 17a

daftar makanan: menu 17a

daging: meat 17a

daging bistik: steak 17a

dalam negeri: internal, domestic 15a

darat: land (as opposed to sea) 16b

dari atas: from above 14b

dari bawah: from down, below, under 14b

dekati(mendekati, didekati): approach 17a

dengarkan (mendengarkan, didengarkan): listen 13b deradjat: degree 16b

Désémber [Désèmber]: December 16a

diambil: be taken, be taken away 14a

diangkat: be lifted up 14b

diatas: on, over 14a

dibajar: be paid, be paid for 14b

dibatja: be read 13a

dibawa: be brought, carried 13a

diberikan: be given (of an object) 13a

dibikin: be done, made 15a

dibuat: be done, be made 15a

dibungkus: be wrapped 13a

didalam: inside 14a

didekati: be approached 17a

didengarkan: be listened to 13b

didjual: be sold 14a

didjumpai: be found 14a

digoréng: be fried 17a

dihampiri: be approached 17a

diingat: be remembered 13a

diingini: be desired 14b

diisap: be sucked, inhaled, smoked 17b

dikarang: be composed, be written (as by an author) 14a

dikasih: be given 17b

dikasihkan: be given 17b

dikerdjakan: be worked on, do 13b

diketemukan: be found 13a

dikirim: be sent 13a

dikojak: be torn 13a

dilandjutkan: be continued 17b

dilihat: be seen 13a

diluar: outside 14a

dimaksudkan: be meant 14b

di-mana2 [dimana-mana]: everywhere 14a

dimasak: be cooked 17a

dimasukkan: be put in, be inserted 13b

dipakai: be used, be worn, be put on 15b

diperlukan: be needed 14b

dipindjami: be lent (of a person money) 15a

dipindjamkan: be lent (of money) 15a

dirobék: be torn 13a

disamping: beside 14a

disangka: be guessed, supposed 16a

diseberang: across, on the other side 15b

disebut: be mentioned, called 16b

diselesaikan: be finished 13b

disetir: be driven (a car) 13b

disiarkan: be broadcasted 13b

disimpan: be kept, save, put away 13a

disuruh: be told, ordered 17b

disusun: be compiled 14b

ditanjakan: be asked about 15a

ditaruh: be put 13a

ditawar: be bargained for, be offered as a price 15b

ditengah djalan: on the way 16a

ditepi: at the edge 14b

diterbitkan: be published 14b

diterima: be received 13b

diteruskan: be continued 17b

ditjampur: be mixed 17a

ditonton: be watched (as by a spectator) 16a

ditukar: be exchanged, changed 17b

ditulis: be written 13b

ditunggu: be waited for 13a

diusulkan: be suggested 14a

djadi: do, be all right 17a

djadi or mendjadi: become 16b

Djalan Pedjambon: Pedjambon Street 15b

djangan: don't 13a

Djanuari: January 16a

djarang: rare, infrequent 16a

djatuh: fall 14b

djauhnja: the distance 15b

djembatan: bridge 15b

djual (mendjual, didjual): sell 14a

Djuli: July 16a

djumlah: sum, total 17b

djumpai (mendjumpai, didjumpai): find 14a

Djuni: June 16a

dua-buah: two (objects) 13a

duduk: sit, sit down 15b

énak: good (taste) 17a

endak pernah: never 16a

engkau [engkaw]: you (familiar) 15a

és [ès]: ice 16b

éskerim: ice cream 17b

Fahrenhéit [Farenhèit]: Fahrenheit 16b

filem [filem, filèm]: movie, movies, movie theatre 16a

gadji: wages, wage 15a

gadjian: payday 15a

gadogado [gadógadó]: gadogado (fresh vegetable salad served with spicy peanut sauce) 17a

garam: salt 17b

garpu: fork 17b

gelap: dark 16a

gelas: tumbler 17b

gelédék [gelèdèk]: lightning 16a

gerimis: drizzle 16a

goréng (menggoréng, digoréng): fry 17a

gugur: fall (hair, leaves, fruit) 16b

gula: sugar 17b

gulai: gulai (a kind of stew) 17a
gulai ajam: chicken gulai 17a
gulai daging: meat gulai 17a
gulai ikan: fish gulai 17a
gulai kambing: goat gulai 17a
gulai udang: shrimp gulai 17a
guna: use 15a
guntur: thunder 16a
gurih: tasty 17a
guruh: thunder 16a
habis: be gone, exhausted, used up 15a
ham: ham 17a
hampiri (menghampiri, dihampiri): approach 17a
hangus: burnt, scorched 16b
haus: thirsty 17a
hawa: weather 16a
héran: be surprised 14a
hidjau [hidjaw]: green 14a
hitam: black 14b
hudjan: rain 16a
hudjan gerimis: drizzle 16a
hudjan rintik2: drizzle 16a
ikan: fish 17a
ikan bakar: grilled fish 17a
ikan goréng: fried fish 17a
ikan panggang: barbecued fish 17a
ikut: go with, accompany, share 15a
Indonésia-Indonésia: Indonesian-Indonesian 14b
ingat (mengingat, diingat): remember 13a
ingin: desire 14b
ingini (menginginl, diingini): desire 14b
isap (mengisap, diisap): suck, inhale, smoke 17b
isap rokok: smoke a cigarette 17b
istirahat or beristirahat: rest 15a
jaitu [ja'itu]: that is 14b
kadang2 [kadang-kadang]: sometimes 16a
kaki: foot, leg 13b
kali: river, canal 16b
kali: a time 16b
kamar: room 13a
kamar depan: front room 13a
kamar tidur: bedroom 13a
kambing: goat 17a
kamu: you (familiar) 15a
kamus: dictionary 14b
kan: not 15a
kantor: office 13a
kantor-pos: post office 13a
kapal: ship 16b
karam: be wrecked 16b

karang (mengarang, dikarang): compose, write (as author) 14a

karangan: composition 14a

kasih [kasih, kasi] (mengasih, dikasih): give 17b

kasihkan [kasihkan, kasikan] (mengasihkan, dikasihkan): give 17b

katjang: bean, pea 17a

katjang tanah: peanut 17a

kau [kaw]: you (familiar) 15a

keatas: upward, (to) above, higher 14b

kebawah: (to) down, downward, (to) beneath, (to) under, (to) below 14b

kebetulan: accidental, by chance, as it happens 16a

kedai [kedèy]: shop 16a

kehudjanan: get rained on, be caught in the rain 16a

kekurangan: suffer from a lack of, lack 16b

kelabu: gray 14b

kelihatan: be visible, appear 16a

keluar: go out, go outside 14a

keluarga: family 13b

kemarén malam: last night 14a

kentjang: swift, strong (wind) 16b

kepiting: crab 17a

kerdja: work 15a

kerdjakan (mengerdjakan, dikerdjakan): work on, do 13b

kering: dry 16a

keripik: deep fried vegetable chips 17a

kerupuk: deep fried shrimp chips 17a

kesamping: to the side 14b

ketemukan: find 13a

kétjap [kètjap]: soya-sauce 17a

ketjuali: other than 17a

ketjuali kalau: unless 17a

kilat: lightning 16a

kilo [kilò] or kilométer [kilòmèter] or kilométér [kilòmètèr]: kilometer (about 5/8 of a mile) 15b

kirim (mengirim, dikirim): send 13a

kojak (mengojak, dikojak): tear 13a

kopi [kòpi]: coffee 16a

kopi tubruk: Turkish coffee 17b

koran: newspaper 13a

kosong: empty 15b

kotor: dirty 15b

kuah katjang: peanut sauce 17a

kuah kétjap: sauce made with soya-sauce 17a

kuat: strong 16b

kué [kuèh, kué]: cake, cookie 17b

kué lapis: layer-cake 17b

kulit: skin, bark, cover 14a

kumpulan: collection 14a

kuning: yellow 14b

kurang-lebih: more or less, about 17a

lada: black pepper 17b

lain kali: some other time 16b

landjutkan (melandjutkan, dilandjutkan): continue 17b

lapangan: field, square 15b

Lapangan Banténg Selatan: South Banteng Square 15b

Lapangan Banténg Timur: East Banteng Square 15b

lapar: hungry 17a

lauk: accompanying dish 17a

lauk-pauk: accompanying dishes (collective) 17a

laut: sea 16b

lebat: heavy (of rain) 16a

lebih-kurang: more or less, about 17a

lemari: wardrobe 13a

lihat2 [lihat-lihat] or me-lihat2 [melihat-lihat]: look around at 15a

lila: purple 14b

luarbiasa: extraordinary, exceptional 16b

luar negeri: abroad, foreign 15a

lupa: forget 13a

madjalah: magazine 13a

maka: so, consequently 15a

makanan: food 16b

maksud: mean, intend, or meaning, intention 14b

malah: even, so much so 16b

malam2 [malam-malam]: nights 15b

mampu: be able to afford, well-off 15a

mana2 [mana-mana]: everywhere 14a, anywhere 15a

mana sadja: anywhere at all 16a

mangkuk [mangkuq, mangkòq]: bowl, deep dish 17b

manis: sweet 17b

Maret: March 16a

masak (memasak, dimasak): cook 17a

masakan: cooking, cuisine 17a

masing2 [masing-masing]: each respectively 16a

masukkan (memasukkan, dimasukkan): put in, insert 13b

matahari: sun 16a

matjam: kind 16a

matjam2 [matjam-matjam] or ber-matjam2 [bermatjam-matjam]: various (kinds of) 17a

Médan: Medan 13b

Méi [mèy]: May 16a

melandjutkan: continue 17b

me-lihat2 [melihat-lihat] or lihat2 [lihat-lihat]: look around at 15a

memakai (pakai): use, wear, put on 15b

memasak (masak): cook 17a

memasukkan (masukkan): put in, insert 13b

membajar: pay, pay for 14b

membatja: read 13a

membawa: bring, carry 13a

memberikan: give (an object) 13a

membikin: do, make 15a

membuat: do, make 15a

membungkus: wrap 13a

memerlukan (perlukan): need 14b

memindjami (pindjami): lend (a person money) 15a

memindjamkan (pindjamkan): lend (money) 15a

menanjakan (tanjakan): ask about 15a

menarik: interesting 13a

menaruh (taruh): put 13a

menawar (tawar): bargain, offer as a price 15b

mendekati: approach 17a

mendengarkan: listen 13b

mendjadi or djadi: become 16b

mendjual: sell 14a

mendjumpai: find 14a

mendung: overcast 16a

menerbitkan (terbitkan): publish 14b

menerima (terima): receive 13b

meneruskan (teruskan): continue 17b

mengambil (ambil): take, take away 14a

mengangkat (angkat): lift up, carry, carry away 14b

mengapa: do what 13b

mengarang (karang): compose, write (as author) 14a

mengasih (kasih): give 17b

mengasihkan (kasihkan): give 17b

mengenai: about, regarding 13a

mengerdjakan (kerdjakan): work on, do 13b

mengetemukan (ketemukan): find 13a

menggoréng: fry 17a

menghampiri: approach 17a

mengingat (ingat): remember 13a

mengirim (kirim): send 13a

mengisap (isap): suck, inhale, smoke 17b

mengojak (kojak): to tear 13a

mengusulkan (usulkan): suggest 14a

menjangka or njangka (sangka): guess suppose 16a

menjebut or njebut (sebut): mention, call 16b

menjelesaikan (selesaikan): finish (something) 13b

menjetir (setir): drive (a car) 13b

menjiarkan (siarkan): broadcast 13b

menjimpan (simpan): keep, save, put away 13a

menjuruh (suruh): tell, order 17b

menjusun (susun): compile 14b

menonton or nonton (tonton): watch (as a spectator) 16a

menukar (tukar): exchange, change 17b

mentéga [mentèga]: butter 17b

mentjampur: mix 17a

ménu: menu 17a

menulis (tulis): write 13b

menunggu (tunggu): wait, wait for 13a

mérah [mèrah]: red 14b

mérah djambu: pink 14b

merasa: feel 17a

meritja: black pepper 17b

merobék: tear 13a

merokok: smoke a cigarette 17b

meskipun: although, even if 14a

mesti: must 14a

méter [mèter] or métér [mètèr]: meter (about 39 inches) 15b

minuman: drink, thing to drink 17b

minum rokok: smoke a cigarette 17b

misalnja: for example 17b

mobil: car, auto 13b

mungkin: possible 13b

musik: music 13b

musim: season 16a

musim hudjan: rainy season 16a

musim panas or musim kering or musim kemarau [kemaraw]: dry season 16a

naik: go up, ride 13b

nasi: cooked rice 17a

nasi goréng: fried rice 17a

nasi gurih: tasty rice (prepared with coconut juice) 17a

nasi putih: white rice 17a

nelajan: fisherman 16b

nol: zero 16b

nonton or menonton (tonton): watch (as a spectator) 16a

Nopémber [Nópèmber]: November 16a

Oktober [Òktóber]: October 16a

oléh: by 13b

oplét: oplet (station wagon bus) 15b

oranje: orange 14b
padahal: and yet 16a
padi: unpolished rice (uncooked) 17a
pagi2 [pagi-pagi]: early in the morning, mornings 15b
pajung: umbrella 16a
pakai (memakai, dipakai): use, wear, put on 15b
paling: most 14b
paling kurang: at least 15a
paling sedikit: at least 15a
paling tinggi: at the highest 15b
paman: uncle 13b
panas: hot 16a
Pasar Baru: Pasar Baru (New Market) 15a
patjeklik [patjekelik]: famine 16b
Pébruari [pèbruari]: February 16a
pedas: spicy, hot 17a
pekerdjaan: job, work 13b
pelajan: waiter, bell-boy, servant 17a
pengarang: author, composer 14a
penghabisan [penghabisan, pengabisan]: last 16b
penuh: full 15b
perahu [perau]: boat 16b
perapatan: intersection 15b
perbuatan: action 17b
perlu: need, is necessary 14b
perlukan (memerlukan, diperlukan): need 14b
pernah: ever, once, at some time 16a
pertama: first 16b
pidato: speech 13a
pikiran: thought 16b
pilem [pilem, pilèm] or filem [filem, filèm]: movie, movies, movie theatre 16a
pindjami (memindjami, dipindjami): lend (a person money) 15a
pindjamkan (memindjamkan, dipindjamkan): lend (money) 15a
piring: dish, saucer 17a
pisang: banana 17b
pisau: knife 17b
porsi: portion, serving 17a
pos: mail 13a
Pramoedya Ananta Toer [Peramudya Ananta Tur]: Pramoedya Ananta Toer 14a
présidén [perésidèn]: president 13a
pula: also 16b
pungut: pick up 14b
Purwadarminta [purwadarminta, purwodarminto]: Purwadarminta 14b
putih: white 14b

radio: radio 13b

rak: rack, shelf, open (book) case 14a

rak buku: book-case (without doors) 14a

rasanja: feel 16b

rata2 [rata-rata]: on the average 16b

rékening [rèkening]: check, bill 17b

rentjana: plan 16a

ribut: noise, disturbance 16b

rintik2 [rintiq-rintiq]: drizzle 16a

robék [robèk] (merobék, dirobék]: tear, torn 13a

roman: novel 14a

rontok: fall (hair, leaves, fruit) 16b

roti: bread 17b

sajur: vegetable 17a

sajur2an [sajur-sajuran]: vegetables (collective) 17a

sajur lodéh: vegetable soup with coconut cream 17a

sakit: sick, hurt 16a

sambal: sambal (hot pepper condiment) 17a

sambal goréng ikan: fish in a spicy sauce 17a

sambal goréng udang: shrimp in a spicy sauce 17a

sambal katjang: peanut sauce 17a

sangka (menjangka or njangka, disangka): guess, suppose 16a

sapi: cow, beef 17a

saté: sate (meat on a skewer) 17a

saté ajam: chicken sate 17a

saté babi: pork sate 17a

saté kambing: goat sate 17a

saté Madura: chicken sate with a special sauce 17a

saté Padang: beef sate with a special sauce 17a

satu batang: one (long, slender) 17b

satu bidji: one (fruit) 17b

satu bungkus or sebungkus: a pack (of) 17b

satu hari: all day 16a

satu hari penuh: all day long 16a

satu mangkuk or semangkuk: a bowl (of) 17b

satu porsi: a serving 17a

satu potong or sepotong: a slice, a piece 17b

satu piring or sepiring: a dish (of) 17a

satu tjangkir or setjangkir: a cup (of) 17b

sawah: wet rice field 16b

sawomatang: brown 14b

sebatang or satu batang: one (long, slender) 17b

sebenarnja: as a matter of fact 17b

seberang: across, other side 15b

sebetulnja: as a matter of fact 17b

sebidji [sebidji, sebidji'] or satu bidji: one (fruit) 17b

sebuah: one (object) 13a

sebungkus or satu bungkus: a pack (of) 17b

sebut (menjebut or njebut, disebut): mention, call (by a name) 16b

sedang: while 13b

sedang: be engaged in, be (do)ing 13b

se-dikit2nja [sedikit-dikitnja]: at least 15a

segala: all 14a

segalanja: everything 15a

segar: refreshing, invigorating, refreshed, invigorated 17a

segelas or satu gelas: a glass (of) 17b

sehingga or hingga: so that (as a result) 16b

se-hari2an [sehari-harian]: all day long 16a

sekali: once 16b

sekali: at the same time 17a

sekali or sekaligus: at the same time 17a

se-kurang2nja [sekurang-kurangnja]: at least 15a

selama ini: all this time 13a

selatan: south 15b

selesaikan [selesèykan] (menjelesaikan, diselesaikan): finish (something) 13b

semalam: last night 14a

semangkuk or satu mangkuk: a bowl (of) 17b

sematjam: like, of the same types 14a

semur ajam: chicken gulai with soya-sauce 17a

semur daging: meat gulai with soya-sauce 17a

semur ikan: fish gulai with soya-sauce 17a

semur kambing: goat gulai with soya-sauce 17a

semur udang: shrimp gulai with soya-sauce 17a

sendiri: myself, yourself, himself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves 17a

sendirian: alone 15a

séndok: spoon 17b

séndok-garpu: silver (flatware) 17b

sepiring or satu piring: a dish (of) 17a

sepotong or satu potong: a slice, a piece 17b

Séptémber [Sèptèmber]: September 16a

sering or seringkali: often 16a

Setasion Gambir: Gambir Station 15b

se-tinggi2nja [setinggi-tingginja]: at the highest 15b

setir: drive (a car) 13b

setjangkir or satu tjangkir: a cup (of) 17b

séwa (menjéwa, diséwa): rent, hire 15b

siang2 [siang-siang]: late in the early afternoon, early afternoons 15b

siapa sadja: anyone at all 16a

siapa2 [siapa-siapa]: anyone 15a

siaran: broadcast 13b

siarkan (menjiarkan, disiarkan): broadcast 13b

sibuk: busy 13a

simpan (menjimpan, disimpan): keep, save, put away 13a

sop [sòp] or sup: soup 17a

soré2 [sòré-sòré]: late in the late afternoon, late afternoons 15b

soto [sótó]: soto, a watery stew (or soup with vegetable and meat) 17a

soto ajam: chicken soto 17a

suatu: a certain 13a

suatu tempat: a certain, some place 13a

Sukarno: Sukarno 13a

suluh: torch 13a

Suluh Indonésia: Suluh Indonesia (name of newspaper) 13a

sungai [sungè]: river 16b

sungguhpun: although, even if 14a

sup or sop [sòp]: soup 17a

supaja: in order that, that 14a

sup ajam: chicken soup 17a

sup buntut: ox-tail soup 17a

sup kambing: goat soup 17a

surat: letter 13b

surat kabar: newspaper 13a

Surjo [Surjò]: Surjo 16a

suruh (menjuruh, disuruh): tell, order 17b

susah: troublesome 16a

susun (menjusun, disusun): compile 14b

Sutjipto: Sutjipto 13b

tadi malam: last night 14a

tahan: endure, stand 16b

takut: fear 13a

tambah or bertambah: increasingly 16a

tanah: land, earth 17a

tanaman: plant 16b

tanam2an [tanam-tanaman]: plants (collectively), plant life 16b tangan: arm, hand 13b

tanja: ask 15b

tanjakan (menanjakan, ditanjakan): ask about 15a

tapi: but 13b

tarip or daftar harga: price list 17a

taruh [taruq, taròq] (menaruh, ditaruh): put 13a

taufan [tawfan] or topan [tòpan] or angin topan: typhoon, storm 16b

tawar (menawar, ditawar): bargain, offer as a price 15b

téh [tèh]: tea 16a

telor or telur: egg 17a

telor mata sapi: eggs sunnyside up 17a

telor rebus: boiled egg 17a

telor setengah matang or telor setengah masak: soft-boiled egg 17a

tempat duduk: seat 15b

témperatur [tèmperatur]: temperature 16b

tengah: middle 14b

tengah2 [tengah-tengah]: center 14b

tenggelam: sink 16b

tentang: about, regarding 13a

tepi: edge 14b

terachir [terachir, ter'achir]: last 16b

terbit: appear as a publication 14b

terbitkan (menerbitkan, diterbitkan): publish 14b

terdjadi: occur 16b

terém [terèm]: trolley 15b

terima (menerima, diterima): receive 13b

terkenal: well-known 14a

terlambat: too slow, too late 16b

terpaksa: forced, compelled 15a

tertarik: be interested 14a

terus: uninterruptedly, immediately, right straight through 16a

terus2an [terus-terusan] or terus-menerus: right straight through, without any interruption 16a

teruskan (meneruskan, diteruskan): continue 17b

tetapi djuga: but also 16b

tiang: pole, column, post 14a

tiga-buah: three (objects) 13a

timur: east 15b

tjabai or tjabé [tjabè']: very spicy (hot) small red peppers 17a

tjair: melt, dissolve, be liquid 16b

tjampur (mentjampur, ditjampur): mix 17a

tjangkir: cup 17b

tjapé [tjapè'] or tjapék [tjapèq]: tired 15a tjerita *or* tjeritera: story 14a

tjerutu: cigar 17b

tjoklat: brown 14b

tjukup: enough 15a

toh: one must admit 17a

tonton (menonton *or* nonton, ditonton): watch (as a spectator) 16a

topan [tòpan]: typhoon, storm 16b

tukang bétja: pedicab-driver 15b

tukar (menukar, ditukar): exchange, change 17b

tulis (menulis, ditulis): write 13b

tunggu (menunggu, ditunggu): wait, wait for 13a

turut: go with, accompany, share 15a

uang *or* wang: money 15a

udang: shrimp 17a

udara: air, atmosphere 17a

udjung: end 15b

umpamanja: for example 17b

umum: general, common 14b

ungu: purple 14b

usul: suggestion 14a

usulkan (mengusulkan, diusulkan): suggest 14a

utara: north 15b

wah: gosh 16a

waktu: time 13a

walaupun: although, even if 14a

wang *or* uang: money 15a

warung: shop 16a

warung kopi: coffee house 16a